If you want a crop of prosperous business, plant your Spring advertisement now.

The Columbian.

Everybody is welcome to a calendar for 1895, who will call at this office for it, whether they are subscribers or not. Only a few more left. Come soon.

VOL 30 BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1895. NO 20

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The regular monthly meeting of Town Council was held on Thursday evening, 9th inst., the President and all the members present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

J. H. Maize stated that he had $3000 insurance on the Town Hall which would expire soon, and he desired to renew it. Referred to committee.

Paul E. Wirt asked to have Pine street, near his new residence, graded, to have the crest of the hill cut down some which would be of advantage in putting in water pipes, &c. The grading will be for a distance of 200 or 300 feet and the deepest to go down will be about two or three feet and that for only some 25 or 30 feet.

Wm. Rabb appeared and explained as to the drain, which was complained of, from his property to the B. & S. R. R., and said the drain had been put there some six years ago or more by the Town. He thinks the street should be filled up and gutters put in. The matter is referred to Committee on Highways.

Elias Furman presented a petition asking Town to accept the street and alleys as deeded by Josiah Ralston in Ralston addition and make same accessible. Referred to Committee on Highways.

G. M. Tustin presented a petition asking Town to put in crossing on West Ninth street at Market, also wants West Ninth street graded and a fire plug put in. Referred to Committee on Highways.

D. M. Geiger asked for sewer to be extended on West Ninth street so he can connect to get water out of his cellar. Referred to Committee on Sewers.

Town Engineer Brown showed a profile and suggested grade on Pine street near Paul E. Wirt's, which he recommended to the consideration of Council.

On motion of Wilson and Kester, the Solicitor is directed to draw up an Ordinance adopting the grade as suggested. Gorrey moved that the grading be done under the supervision of the Street Committee and that Council accept Mr. Wirt's offer to pay the men cash as work is done and he will then take an order from the Town for the amount and wait until the finances of Town are in better condition for his pay. This motion was carried.

John Wolf on behalf of Mrs. Worthington, presented a bill of $8.65 for work done at her property on Fifth street which became necessary by reason of main sewer stopping up on said street and flooding her cellar. Referred to Committee on Sewers.

Paul E. Wirt also asked that a sewer be put in to accommodate residents of East First street. After sewer is put in he will cover the street from top of hill to bottom with spalls at his own expense if Town will cobble gutters. Referred to Committee on Sewers.

Dr. Harter, of the Sanitary Committee, states that the sewer should be connected to the stone house corner Third street and alley. The outhouse at Central Hotel stable the committee declares a nuisance. The Eves houses on the old Rink site are in bad condition and should be attended to.

Town Solicitor R. R. Little, stated that the subject of an increase of the municipal indebtedness, confronted the Council, as would appear by the recently published report of the Finance Committee, and because of the judgment in the Ringrose case. Inasmuch as the indebtedness, both funded and floating, already exceeded the constitutional limit of two per cent, it could only be done by an ordinance of Council, desiring such increase and providing for an election to be held, favoring it. If the Council had reached any such conclusion, it would be advisable to determine upon the amount of the proposed increase and for what specific purposes, and enact an ordinance in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1874, and that it should be done at an early day, because some time would elapse after such ordinance enacted, before an election could be had.

Chairman Wilson, of Committee on Highways, presented a number of recommendations which were accepted as follows:

That grade be given Dr. Harter by engineer for gutter, and would suggest flat stone be put in the bottom and be cobbled up to pavement.

That the wooden bridge be raised on First street and grade be given for pavements and that same be put in safe condition.

That gutters be cobbled on Fourth St from Dr. Bierman's to Market St. and crossing be put across alley from his house to Wagonhurst's.

That a crossing be put across Fifth St. from Caswell's to Mears' and telegraph pole moved.

That a crossing be put at Seventh and Market street across Seventh at D. L. & W. depot.

That the crossing and gutter be fixed at C. G. Barkley's corner.

That a crossing be laid on Second St. at or near Josiah Giger's.

That the crossing be fixed at Third and Centre Sts. from White's to Freeze's.

That lanterns be put on all bicycles after dark. Fine attached for neglect, also bicyclists ring at crossings.

That pavements be raised to grade at and near the corner of Fifth and Catharine Streets.

That Prof. Niles be notified to raise his pavement to grade.

That a crossing be put across the alley between W. E. Knorr's and Rinker's on Second Street.

Also ask that permits be given to the following:

Mrs. Charles Savage for laying stone pavement.

Charles Hower for building house on Eighth St.

D. M. Geiger asked to be exonerated from paying dog tax on his dog which died the day after it was assessed. Granted.

B. F. Zarr asked to be exonerated from paying for sewer connection for reason that he could not connect on East street and had to dig clear through his lot to Third street at great expense. Council however thought he should pay for connection.

President Creasy made a report as to fines, &c., received since last meeting:

Building permits were asked for and granted as follows:

To L. Bernhard for addition to his residence on Fifth street.

To James Rouch for house on West Third street.

To Creasy & Wells for house on Iron street.

To Mrs. George Hassert for addition to her residence.

To J. E. Welliver for house on his lot on Leonard street.

To Jacob Rhodes for house on Port Noble street.

To E. P. Williams for barn on his Fifth street lot.

To Dr. Harter for a new house.

To Thomas Hickey for a building on Leonard street.

To W. L. Demaree for house on Fifth street.

To J. E. Wilson for double house on West Second street.

Secretary stated that he made out a notice and that the Chief Police served same on Mr. Hoofnagle about nuisance on his premises, that he must remove same, &c.

Mr. Kester asked that Mr. Lazarus be compelled to put a pavement down along his lot on West Third street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Kester said he investigated the reported nusiance on Mrs. Oberender's lot but did not find sufficient grounds on which to condemn. The matter however is to be looked into again.

The Secretary is directed to have all releases in favor of Town recorded in the Recorder's office.

The alley released by Paul E. Wirt on East First Street is hereby given the name of Lockard alley.

The President is authorized to secure a loan from bank of $500 for the purpose of paying the laborers and running expenses at the present time.

Adjourned to Thursday May 16, at 7.30 o'clock.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

Officers Elected at the Seventh Biennial Session at Reading.

At the seventh biennial session of the grand council of Royal Arcanum of Pennsylvania officers were elected as follows:

Grand regent, E. H. Leisenring, of Chambersburg; grand orator, Charles E. Cornelius, of Pittsburg; grand past regent, E. D. Doolittle, of Easton; grand orator, Webster C. Weiss, Bethlehem; grand secretary, J. H. Wright, Pittsburg; grand treasurer N. Durrell Shuster, Philadelphia; grand chaplain, R. W. Hockersmith, Shippensburg; grand guide, P. A. Locke, Erie; grand warden, C. A. Graul, Mt. Pleasant; grand sentry, J. K. Fisher, Braddock; third alternate for supreme representative, J. M. Smiley; fourth alternate supreme representative, J. T. Shallenberger; representatives to supreme council, E. D. Doolittle, Easton; J. A. Langfitt, Pittsburg; William H. Shoemaker, Philadelphia, and Owen D. Roberts, Philadelphia. Alternates to supreme council, J. T. Shallenberger, Allegheny; J. M. Smiley, North Warren; Dr. B. F. Detterer, Reading; J. G. Sloan, Monongahela City. Beaver Falls was selected as the next place of meeting.

All lines of business are very quiet just now, in Bloomsburg.

INCOME TAX EXEMPTION.

Collector Grant Herring Receives Some Instructions From Treasury Department.

The following letter from the commissioner of internal revenue to Collector Grant Herring, of this district, will be interesting to people who are studying the income tax law:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1895.

Grant Herring Esq., Collector 12th District, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

SIR—In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, and subsequent telephone message, relative to tax law of rents and royalities derived from coal mines and other real estate, and referring to the profits acquired from lease-hold or subordinate estates by persons whose tenure and rights are fixed by all of the various forms of contracts and conveyances, you are advised as follows:

All rents, profits and income derived from land, and its immediate product, acquired by the owner of the freehold or dominant estate, are exempt from taxation as income of said owner.

This exemption extends to all rents paid for the use of real estate, either in money or a portion of the products of the land, and applies alike to all coal, oil, mineral and other substances taken from land. Rents and profits acquired by the owner of lease hold or subordinate interests in real estate do not fall within the exemption extended to rents and income of real estate, and are, therefore, subject to taxation as income under the law and regulations providing for the return and payment of tax on income.

The line between taxable and non-taxable profits growing out of royalties paid for and profits acquired in the mining of coal is illustrated by the following examples:

A. as owner in fee of land containing deposits of coal or mineral, mines and sells said coal or mineral and acquires a profit therefrom. Such profit is the direct income from real estate and not subject to the income tax.

A sells the coal contained in a portion of the land to B, by a conveyance vesting absolute title in B. to all coal found on said land, with the right to exter and mine and remove the same. B becomes, by virtue of such transfer, the owner of real estate, and his profits growing out of the mining and sale of the coal purchased, would be income from real estate not subject to taxation.

A leases or rents another portion of land to C, with the right to enter and mine coal for the payment of a definite amount, either for a certain period of time, or for each ton of coal mined. The profits acquired by A, the owner of the land, would be rent, royalty or income from the land, not subject to taxation, but all the profits acquired by C from the mining and sale of said coal or sub leasing of said right, would be profits growing out of a chattel interest in land, and not income from real estate incident to the ownership thereof, and are subject to taxation.

The exemption can be extended only to the profits acquired by the owner of the free-hold estate, and all of the profits of the "working interest," in the hands of lessees, contractors and of all other persons, are subject to income tax.

Respectfully yours,
G. W. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

The Christian Endeavor societies of Bloomsburg will hold a union prayer-meeting in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening. It will begin with a song service at fifteen minutes past six o'clock. The subject will be Foreign Missions, and the members of the different societies are requested to come prepared to relate brief facts and incidents illustrating the kind of work being done and progress being made by their own church Board in the foreign field.

Deputy Collector Robert Buckingham, of this district, says that the amount of the income tax from Northumberland county, amounted to three thousand dollars that was turned over to the Government. Of this amount Shamokin paid the largest share. In Collector Herring's district, that embraces twenty counties, Luzerne pays the most tax and Sullivan the least.

D. T. Bound Esq., of Shickshinny, has resigned his commission as Justice of the Peace, and accepted a position with the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Co., and will remove to Scranton. Several years ago he was Supt. of the Bloomsburg Division of D. L. & W. and is well known in railroad circles.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Mrs. Dr. Reber went to Philadelphia on Monday.

R. C. Drinker visited his relatives here this week.

F. P. Billmeyer Esq. spent several days in town this week.

John M. Clark Esq. went to Harrisburg on Wednesday.

Reuben Hess has brightened up his residence by a coat of paint.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Schoch went to Philadelphia on Thursday.

J. M. Amerman Esq., of Forks, spent a few hours in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Meigs of Lebanon is the guest Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Meigs, on Iron Street.

Ex-sheriff Samuel Smith of Stillwater was in town on Wednesday on business.

Mrs. S. B. Henderson of Montgomery Station, gave birth to a daughter on Sunday.

W. B. Snyder Esq. of Locust township, was among the visitors to town on Monday.

Phineas Whitmire of Pine township was among the visitors to Bloomsburg on Wednesday.

Mrs. Verdy of Philadelphia is visiting her relatives here. She was called here last week by the death of her mother, Mrs. Hendershott.

We are pleased to announce that commissioner J. G. Swank is much improved in health, and is attending to his public duties this week.

Geo. C. Rohn, foreman of the COLUMBIAN office, is attending the annual meeting of the Knights of the Golden Eagle at Williamsport this week.

D. W. Lenahan, the veteran school teacher of Wilburton, Conyngham township, was in town last Monday to take up his commission as justice of the peace.

ECKLEY B. COXE.

Death of the Leading Coal Operator in the United States.

Hon. Eckley B. Coxe died at 10:25 o'clock Monday morning at his home in Drifton.

Eckley B. Coxe was borne in Philadelphia, June 4, 1839, but for many years had made his home in Drifton, near his extensive coal mines. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1858 and afterward completed a scientific course of study in Europe. Upon his return he began, with his brothers, the business of mining anthracite coal in the Lehigh region, upon property belonging to his family and inherited from his grandfather, Tench Coxe. Mr. Coxe was well-known throughout this country for his practical and scientific knowledge of mining.

He was an ardent Democrat and in 1880 was elected to the State Senate of Pennsylvania from the twenty-sixth senatorial district. He did not take his seat, however, because he declined to take the oath of office. His reasons for refusing to take the oath, as expressed in a lengthy letter to his constituents, were that he could not swear that he had not contributed money to procure his election. In the letter Mr. Coxe said: "Although I used money for expenses not expressly authorized by law, yet not one cent was spent with my knowledge or consent for any improper or fraudulent purpose."

His constituents accepted the explanations in the same spirit as that in which they were given and in 1881, the senatorial seat being vacant, he was re elected to the seat by a majority of over three times as large as that which he had received the previous year. He served the full term. In 1882 Mr. Coxe's name was presented to the Democratic gubernatorial convention, but after a few ballots he threw his support to Mr. Pattison. In 1884 he was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago that nominated Mr. Cleveland.

He was the largest individual coal operator in the United States. The value of the coal lands belonging to the Coxe family has been placed at $10,000,000. Mr. Coxe leaves a widow but no children.

The Catalogue of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, has been received. Turning over its well printed pages we notice that among its Trustees are the names of Hon. Edwin Albright, Hon. C. J. Erdman, Congressman, and Robert E. Wright, Esq, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. The Faculty is large and able; its list of alumni numbers 350. The enrollment during the past year numbers 112 in the College Classes, and 60 in the Academic Department, a total of 172, the largest in the history of the College. This institution has had a steady growth, is prosperous and daily growing in favor. The next Scholastic year begins September 5th, 1895. Its able and distinguished President is Rev. T. L. Seip, D. D., to whom applications for free catalogues are to be addressed.

Busier and Busier,
Day after Day
and Week after Week

Plainly tells the story of our extraordinary values. Those all wool men's and young men's suits at $4.98 is but one instance. A slight hint of the prices we're offering on the only clothing we handle: The best broken sizes in $8, $9 and $10.00 suits at $6.98. Friday and Saturday are unusually busy days. If you come and find us too crowded to give you prompt attention, bear with us. Just seat yourself comfortably until you receive attention.

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ONE PRICE
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS & FURNISHERS
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Straw Hats. Straw Hats.
An immense stock. All new goods at money saving prices.

Summer Underwear.
Nice goods at 25c.
Better at 50c.

GOOD CLOTHES at LOW PRICES

Is making the D. Lowenberg Clothing Store more popular than ever.

Never anything known like it before.

Such fine suits for young men at

$6.50, $7.50, $8.50 and $10.00.

If you want a man's fine black suit, this is the store to come to. An enormous assortment, $7.50 to $18.00. Equal to custom made at double the money.
See the elegant line of men's woolen pants at $1.75.

At $3.75 and $4.75

Stacks and stacks of men's suits, worth fully $3 to $5 more.

MOTHERS, NOTICE THIS!

A guaranteed saving of 15 to 25 per cent on all children's knee pants suits.

You need not take our word for it. Come and see. Be with the judicious buyers, the money saving people, who know that the good clothes come from the

D. LOWENBERG
Clothing Store.

Good laundried shirts at 50c.

Knee pants in great quanties, at 20, 25 and 35c.

MY PHILOSOPHY.

I allus argy that a man
Who does about the best he can
Is plenty good enough to suit
This lower mundane institute,
No matter of his daily walk
Is subject fer his neighbor's talk,
And critic minds of ev'ry whim
Jest all get up and go fer him.

It's nachural enough, I guess,
When some gets more and some gets less,
Fer them that's on the slimmest side
To claim it ain't a fair divide,
And I've knowed some to lay in wait
And get up soon and set up late
To ketch some fellow they would hate
Fer goin at a faster gait.

The signs is bad when folks commence
A-findin fault with Providence
And talkin 'cause the world don't shake
At ev'ry prancin step they take.
No man is great till he can see
How less than little he would be
Ef stripped to self, and stark and bare
He hung his sign out everywhere.

My doctrin' is to lay aside
Contentions and be satisfied;
Jest do your best, and praise or blame
That follers that count jest the same.
I've allus noticed great success
Is mixed with trouble, more or less,
And it's the man who does the best
That gits more kicks than all the rest.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

STORY OF A STATESMAN.

He was a dashing young Congressman, who came to Washington on the tidal wave from one of the districts in the South. But he had not been at the Capital more than six months before those who had known him at home and came here on business scarcely recognized him as the same man. A great change had come over Algernone Smith Brownlee, M. C. At home he had never amounted to much, socially. He came of very poor parents—"white trash" the colored verdict said—though his relations had never been indicted by the grand jury. Mr. Brownlee's pedigree, however, began with Mr. Brownlee, and what he lacked in aristocracy of blood he made up by his prodigious hustling abilities. With his keen energy and upward tendency of mind, he had the good fortune to combine an affable disposition, an accommodating manner, a pleasant smile and a certain good address. When he entered the race for Congress, none imagined for a minute that he had the slightest prospect of success; but the average political weather prophet has a dangerous tendency to pin his faith to the infallibility of his own opinions and standing pat upon them; and that is why it happens so often that young men like Mr. Brownlee beat out an old race horse and go to Congress on a tidal wave. Unlike the ravens who croaked his doom, Mr. Brownlee did some characteristic hustling, snatched the nomination from a tired old campaigner and was elected.

When he reached Washington he wore the conventional soft black hat and long black skirt coat, a Southern idea of a Prince Albert; but before he had been here six months he looked like a copy of the latest edition of one of Jim Bell's Broadway swells, with a silk hat, black cutaway coat and gray trousers. And that's why his constituents scarcely recognized him.

It's strange how these things happen in Washington. The rich and thoroughbred Miss Daisy Vernon, who had smiled with icy scorn upon the suits of a dozen society men casting themselves at her feet, together with their fortunes and pedigrees, felt her heart dissolve beneath the insidious attention of Mr. Brownlee, M. C. There may have been something in that M. C., a mistaken idea, perchance, that a man who is sent to Congress must be the cock of the walk in his district—an idea that some persons have—and that, altogether, the suit of a member of the House, who combined as many attractive qualities as her Brownlee, was preferable to that of any other mortal.

And so, to cut things short, after a dashing courtship, they were married at one of the fashionable churches, with a great display of pomp, the attendance of her distinguished relatives, and his Congressional friends, members of the press, etc. Then, after a brilliant reception, they departed on their bridal trip, but not to Brownlee's home. On the contrary, he purchased tickets over a railroad that took him in a diametrically opposite direction, just as far from his district as he could go.

The trip came to an end and then Brownlee and his wife returned to Washington, installing themselves at one of the leading hotels. Brownlee had seen enough of the world to discover the secret of making an impression in society. With the aid of his wife's social standing and his $5,000 income, the way was open to him, and he made the best of his chances. He was received everwhere with open arms, and if one man ever hit it rich it was that same energetic young member of Congress.

On the whole, Brownlee deserved it. He had no influential friends to thank for his rise in the world; no family influence had stood back of him to direct his efforts; no money had been used to buy him a seat in Congress. He had just invested what mother wit nature had endowed him with, and when fortune, in her timid way, had knocked at his door, as she is said to do at every man's door once in a lifetime, he had said, "Come in!" in his loudest tones.

And he was honest and sincere. He had not deceived Miss Vernon about his pedigree. She had taken him for better or worse, and the fault was hers if she should feel disappointed. Brownlee was a good working member of Congress. He made friends rapidly with the leaders, and watched that they never lost sight of him a single day. All this young man wanted was opportunity. He would rise to the occasion, for that he vouched.

The session came to an end. The election was near at hand, and every member hastened home to look after his fences. It was the hardest struggle of his life to decide upon a course of action with regard to his aristocratic wife. Take her home? Leave her here? He suggested the latter course.

"I have been thinking a great deal about it," remarked Mrs. Brownlee. "I think I shall accompany you. You know, dear, I have never seen your papa and your mamma. I have formed my own ideas of them and am real anxious to see them. They must be just charming people to have a son like my Ally."

"Ally" is what she always called him. But there was no music in the sound of the sweet diminutive as she uttered it on this fateful morning after breakfast. Brownlee had a headache and was not as responsive to his wife's affectionate caresses as usual.

"Well, I'm not ashamed of 'em anyhow," he replied in desperation.

They packed their things and left town the next evening.

If Mrs. Brownlee, in her buoyant trustfulness, anticipated scenes of greeting in which mingled residence on the banks of Lake Como, as described by Claude Melnotte, with the other details of romantic stage illusions, which beguile the sense of a girl who has seen only the fashionable side of life, her anticipations were somewhat dampened when they stepped off the train in the dark and found themselves on a platform where some rough looking men were lounging about under the canopy of a projecting roof that was sheltering them from a dreary rainfall.

They seemed to recognize the member of Congress, despite his disguise, for he wore a fashionable overcoat and a closely rolled umbrella, though he had exchanged his silk hat for a derby. After some whispering the knot of loungers gravitated toward them.

"Dog my cats, Bill!" called one, "if this ain't Smith Brownlee. Hello, Smith; got back, have yo'?" slapping him on the back. "My, but yo' look putty! Come 'ere, Jim, look at 'im. Would ye know 'im if yo' met 'im on a dark road? Say, Smith, yo' must a struck it rich when we sent yo' to Congress? When yo' left yar yo' didn't have an overcoat to yo' back, an' I'll leave it to the crowd, now did 'ee?"

Smith tried to take it as a joke. He laughed softly, and introduced his wife in the ill-lighted waiting room, whither the delegation of his constituents had followed.

They removed their hats and stared at the lady like a lot of bumpkins; but this diversion continued only until the most loud spoken constituent could think of saying something that was intended for a compliment to Mrs. Brownlee, but which ricochetted upon her husband in the form of another rude sally at the metamorphosis of his condition, when they all "haw-hawed" in chorus.

Mrs. Brownlee was beginning to feel shocked. The smell of the coal oil made her ill, and she pinched her husband's arm as a signal to break away and hie to the bosom of his family.

Brownlee cursed himself and the crowd, and for the first time in his life felt sorry that he ever married. Outwardly, however, he gave no token of his chagrin, but smiled and cracked jokes and clutched at every straw that promised him relief from the merciless persiflage of his ill-bred constituents. He finally managed to get his wife and himself into a foul-smelling country 'bus that carried passengers, and a hoarse shout that sounded half derisive to the well-trained perceptive faculties of Mrs. Brownlee went up from the platform through the darkness and rain as they drove away.

Brownlee told the 'bus driver to stop at the hotel. He did; but the owner was tearing down that part of the building where the rooms for guests were located to rebuild, he said "agin court time," and there was no place there for them. So there was nothing to do but what Brownlee, in the most desperate calculation of his chances had never contemplated even as a last resort—stop at his home.

"Daisy," said he in a hoarse voice, as the 'bus splashed through the mire of the road; "Daisy"—softly taking her hand in his—"are you prepared to make a sacrifice for me; greater, I hope, than any I shall ever ask you to make for me again in all our lives."

She said "yes" wearily, with her head swaying loosely on her shoulders like a sick child's. "What do you ask me?"

"That you will not hate and despise me when I introduce you to my father and mother," he said tenderly.

"They are poor, then?" she asked in the same weary tone.

"They are the commonest people in the State. They are so common that when everybody in town had the cholera it passed them by as not worth noticing."

"My!" she exclaimed, "how did you ever get into Congress?"

"By my own efforts and not with the help of anybody in the world. I just simply hustled for it."

"Well," she said, "let it come."

What she meant by "let it come" is something that must be left to the solution of the reader, but the resigned tone in which she uttered that dictum implied that as nothing worse than meeting the commonest people in the state could come to her, it was as well to let it come then as any time.

The parental Brownlees lived in a plain, yellow, frame house, colonial in style, in that it shot upward on four sides like a big box, but without any ornate adornments under the eaves and without even a veranda, except a small one that afforded a view of the cabbage patch and a pig sty in the farther perspective at the back of the house.

Brownlee's mother smoked a corncob pipe and had whiskers. Brownlee's father ate his supper in his shirt sleeves and wore cowhide boots outside of his pants while he was eating it. The wonder was that he didn't go to bed with them. The furniture was scant, and they rented the house. That is, they rented it, but Brownlee, M. C., paid the rent.

The greeting that the Brownlees, first edition, extended to the Brownlees, second edition, was cordial to demonstrativeness. The maternal Brownlee was something of a cook, and soon had a repast steaming on the table. It wasn't a bad supper, but Mrs. Brownlee didn't have her Washington appetite with her, and her slight headache had grown worse, and she asked to be shown to her room.

The room had no comforts except a patched carpet, a pine bedstead and an upright packing box with a curtain drawn around it for a washstand and a portable mirror of the species often seen at cheap auction stores.

And this was what her Lake Como illusion had shrunk to!

When she arose the next morning her headache had not abated. The smell of fried pork and coffee that struck her olfactories while she was dressing was too much for her delicate nerves, and she never wished herself farther away from the house of her husband's parents than at that moment. She sipped a little coffee and then withdrew again to her room, just to be alone. When Brownlee, M. C., entered she was lying on the bed, fully dressed, weeping.

What passed between them in the interview that took place is a matter of conjecture. The result became evident when the 'bus drove up to the Brownlee mansion that evening, and Mr. and Mrs. Brownlee, the younger got in and rode to the depot. Brownlee saw his wife safely aboard the Pullman car, and then stood on the platform and watched the train disappear in the distance. The same set or ruffian constituents who greeted him on his arrival were occupying their accustomed place on the platform, and indulged in their favorite pastime of heaving fossilized jokes at their representative in Congress. Brownlee swallowed it all in good part and then turned his back to the station and sauntered toward the parental mansion with the weary step of a man who had a load on his conscience.

But that did not deter Brownlee from getting out and hustling. If he had worked like a Trojan the first time for his nomination, he threw his energy of double dose of Trojan devotion into his efforts now. All the voters in the district did not know what the loafers at the station knew and what Brownlee himself knew, that he came of the commonest stock of white blood "in the State." They perhaps didn't care. Brownlee had been a good member, and he could talk like a threshing machine, and his genial manners carried the day, and the result of it was that he was renominated and elected, and went back to Washington to finish his unexpired term of service in the House.

His wife sat in the gallery one day unseen by him when a great debate was on. Brownlee had prepared himself for the master effort of his life. He had got the consent of the leader on his side to make a speech. He attracted little attention as he arose and with his genial smile glanced over the House, drew a deep breath and launched forth. But by and by he warmed to his subject, and here and there a member on the other side interrupted him. Then Brownlee's genius flashed forth in all its originality. Several members who had tried to trip him up found themselves mercilessly impaled upon the fiery shafts of Brownlee's sharp retorts, and held up to the ridicule of the House, while Brownlee smiled in that fetching way of his that made him resemble an expert conjurer when he contemplates the astonishment of the deluded victims of his craftiness.

Before he sat down Brownlee had scored a triumph that insured him a place on one of the big committees in the House when the next Congress should organize.

One of the doorkeepers handed him a note. He was receiving the congratulations of his side of the House, and he did not open it for several minutes, holding it almost forgotten in his closed hand. When he opened it he read:

"Dear Ally,—I am ready to beg your pardon now—any time. Come. Am heartbroken. DAISY."

—Washington Post.

His Fad Restored His Health.

It is odd what turns the collecting mania will take. There is a man in New York who never goes to the theatre, but has for twenty-five years collected the programmes of each New York playhouse weekly. Not only that, but he has clipped from each Tuesday's papers the criticisms of the new plays. All this vast quantity of data he has carefully preserved. It is odd how he started in the quest of the theatre programmes and data of the drama. In 1870 he was in very bad health. His doctor told him that he must exercise more. So he decided that he would walk around to the different theatres and ask for a programme. The walking he found of benefit to his health, and it is an interesting fact that in twenty-five years he has not missed a day to make his rounds of the playhouses. He is a very shy old man, and as he has grown older his walks have been lengthened out, since new theatres have sprung up all over New York at considerable distances apart.—New York Letter.

Indiana Oil and Gas.

Much interest is manifested throughout the Indiana gas belt over the proposition to dig deep wells for oil or gas. Capitalists will drill the well without the assurance of either gas, oil or water, but with hopes of striking a vein. Major Doxey believes that after passing through the hard rock at the base of the porous Trenton, a flow of gas greater than ever before discovered in Indiana will be found. He is satisfied that natural gas and oil are in different stratas, separated by hard rock. If salt water is encountered, a pump will be applied, and, if necessary, the salt water will be pumped for a month or more, instances being on record where the best oil fields have been discovered after the salt water had been pumped out. Major Doxey is also of the belief that the Indiana gas field is similar to that in Pennsylvania, where the strongest flow is obtained in the second strata of Trenton stone. It is his firm belief that the Madison county gas belt will yet become one of the greatest oil fields in the United States.

Home of the Tulip.

Holland has never completely recovered from the tulip fever of the seventeenth century. At Haarlem they are holding the seventeenth quinquennial exhibition of bulb plants, hyacinths, narcissi, and tulips, which are again becoming popular in Europe. Among the flowers is an almost black tulip.

If a man has a great idea of himself it is certain to be the only idea he ever will have.

What is an Emulsion?

Milk is a true Emulsion, and as milk or cream is easier to digest and assimilate than butter, so is the milk or cream of Cod-liver Oil easier to digest and assimilate than raw Oil. This is why Scott's Emulsion is much more useful and effective than the natural Oil; why it accomplishes so much in arresting waste and building up the body.

But it is much more than ordinary fat food. It has other constituents that have wonderful healing and strengthening power, and in addition we add the Hypophosphites (or Phosphorus), another most important element in overcoming decreased vitality or loss of flesh. These are the reasons why Scott's Emulsion is benefiting to-day hundreds of thousands of consumptives and anæmic persons, as well as being a food and remedy for sickly, wasting children that is surprising both to physicians and parents.

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco

Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars·

Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash

Bloomsburg Pa.

"He that works easiy works successfully." 'Tis very easy to clean house with

SAPOLIO

B. F. SHARPLESS, Pres. N. U. FUNK, Sec. C. H. CAMPBELL, Treas.

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LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $30,000.

Plotted property is in the coming business centre of the town. It includes also part of the factory district, and has no equal in desirability for residence purposes.

CHOICE LOTS are offered at values that will be doubled in a short time.

No such opportunity can be had elsewhere to make money.

Lots secured on SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Maps of the town and of plotted property furnished on application.

Call upon or write to the Secretary, or J. S. Woods, Sales Agent, or any member of the Board of Directors.

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11-19-

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THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 65 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

ORGANIZED.——

THE SOUTH CENTRAL CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING AND MILLING CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

CAPITAL STOCK - - - $2,000,000.

Shares $1.00 each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

(Issued in payment for this Company's Mines.)

TREASURY RESERVE STOCK, $300,000.

GOLD.

Owns a Rich Group of Ten Gold Mines,

Located in Carson Mining District,

Owyhee County, Idaho; a district which has produced

OVER $40,000,000,00

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VICE PRES'T—Capt. J. A. Ware, Railroad Contractor, St. Louis.
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Victor Nusbaum, Merchant Tailor, Cleveland Ohio.
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TREASURER & TRANSFER AGENT—The Guarantee Loan & Mortgage Co., (Authorized Capital, $1,500,000,) St. Louis.

The Mines are PRODUCERS, and will be Worked for Dividends.

A limited number of shares of the Company's Treasury Stock will now be sold to first applicants, in the order received, at the price of

12½ CENTS A SHARE.

Certain to advance and yield ten to hundred fold on the par.

$25.00 Cash Buys $200.00 Full Paid Stock,

and in that proportion more or less.

Now is the time to buy. Price will be advanced by 2½ to 5 points at a time to $1.00 per share as the new production of the mines increases. The Stock will be listed, and price advance rapidly. The Company's consolidated mines have very large Ore Reserves. Work is now progressing in rich gold ore. It is desired to erect a Stamp Mill, to reduce the Company's Ore to Bullion.

The output of Company's Mines will be increased to the Dividend basis, as fully demonstrated by Director Enoch's statement. Complete Reports and Statement sent on application.

Stock Certificate will be sent by return mail on receipt of check for amount wanted. Delivery may also be made through Bank or Express Co. Send full directions with application.

Address application for shares to Treasurer South Central Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Co., 712 and 713 National Bank of Commerce Bld'g, St. Louis, Mo.

5-3-tf.

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Do you want a PIANO?

Do you want an ORGAN?

Do you want a Sewing Machine?

Do you want any kind of a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT?

Do you want SHEET MUSIC?

If so, do not send your money away from home, but deal with a reliable dealer right here, who will make things right, if there is anything wrong.

For anything in this line the place to go is to

J. Saltzer's.

Ware-rooms, Main Street, below Market.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .22
Eggs per dozen	.14
Lard per lb	.12½
Ham per pound	.12½
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07 to .10
Wheat per bushel	.75
Oats " "	.45
Rye " "	.65
Wheat flour per bbl	2 85
Hay per ton	12 00 to 14.00
Potatoes per bushel,	.75
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1.00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.25 to .30
Tallow per lb	.4½
Shoulder " "	.10
Side meat " "	.10
Vinegar, per qt	.07
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.14
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.75
Corn meal, cwt	2.00
Bran, "	1.10
Chop "	1.25
Middlings "	1.10
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.15
Geese " "	.10
Ducks " "	.10

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.40
" 4 and 5 "	3 50
" 6 at yard	2.25
" 4 and 5 at yard	3 25

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A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

THE CHAS. E. HIRES COMPANY,

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5-17-4t.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Many Bills on the House Calendar for Immediate Action.

THE QUAY COUNTY BILL AGAIN.

It Will Come Up for Final Passage in the House on Wednesday—How the Greater Pittsburg Bills Were Corrected and Pushed Through Both Houses.

(Special Correspondence.)

HARRISBURG, May 13.—The legislature is getting ready to adjourn. Bills are being rushed through both bodies with unprecedented haste. Speaker Walton wants to get away the latter part of next week. He insists that the calendars can be cleared by that time if the house will keep right at work. Mr. Walton's belief is not shared by his older and more experienced colleagues. They say it is absolutely impossible to adjourn finally before the first week of June. If it should be decided to quit business at that time many of the bills on the calendars will have to be dropped.

There is much to do from now until the close of the session. The apportionment and appropriation bills have not yet been considered. At this evening's session of the house a calendar of forty-eight appropriation bills will be read for the first time. The senate apportionment committee has not yet reported out any bills. The house committee still has upwards of 150 on hand, which will be held back until those now on the calendar are well advanced.

May Extend the Session into June.

The apportionment bills are near the bottom of the calendars. They will probably be taken up on special orders and passed with the understanding that they will be sent to a conference committee for amendment. Many of the appropriation bills will also go to a conference committee. This will cause much delay, and may extend the session far into June. Governor Hastings is insisting upon a new apportionment, but the members whose districts are adversely affected by the bills now under consideration are kicking and will fight hard to prevent their passage.

The house judicial apportionment bill, after having been hung up in the senate committee for more than a month, was amended and then reported out. It will be considered this week in the senate on second reading. The congressional, legislative and senatorial apportionment bills are not satisfactory to a majority of the members of both bodies, and are sure to be amended before they reach third reading.

The revenue bill framed by the state tax conference will be considered on third reading tomorrow in the house. On Wednesday the bill creating the county of Quay will be called up in the house for final passage. Its friends are confident that they have enough votes to put it through this stage. On Tuesday evening the opponent of the Porter school bill will be given a hearing by the house municipal corporations committee.

The School Appropriation Bills.

During the week the advocates of the various bills for the distribution of the school appropriation will have a conference to try to agree on a measure satisfactory to all parties. The grangers are willing to agree to a bill giving each school $50 and distributing the balance of the appropriation on the basis of the number of taxables, as at present. By this plan Philadelphia would receive about $50,000 less than its present share of the appropriation.

The appellate court bill will be called up this week in the house for third reading and final passage by Representative Kunkel of this city. Many other postponed bills will be called up during the week by their sponsors through fear the rules committee will decide at its next meeting to drop all such measures from its calendar.

Governor Hastings is disposing of the bills as fast as they reach him. He has very few under consideration. Among them is the Farr compulsory education bill, which will probably be signed tomorrow, along with the other bills not yet acted upon. On Wednesday a meeting of the board of pardons will be held for the consideration of a number of cases which have been pending for several months.

Rushing the "Greater Pittsburg" Bills.

A feat in legislation which has probably never been equaled before was accomplished on Wednesday afternoon last by those two tireless Pittsburgers, Chris Magee and Senator "Billy" Flinn. The three bills which were required to make the "greater Pittsburg" a possibility were in the governor's hands, but at the last moment a flaw was discovered in one of them. It was merely technical, but the bill could not become a law until it was corrected, and the two big hustlers were anxious to have everything completed before the evening of the same day, when the passage of the bills was to be celebrated with a mammoth banquet to the members of the legislature and others.

The amount of red tape would have discouraged almost anybody else. First a joint resolution was passed by both the senate and the house recalling the bill from the governor. As the governor had to sign the resolution, the senate took a recess for an hour. At the end of that time Private Secretary Beitler appeared with the announcement that the resolution had been approved, and returned the bill. It was then amended, but another recess of the senate was necessary to permit the bill to be printed. At 5 o'clock the senate again reconvened, passed the bill finally, and it then had to go to the house for concurrence. It was then engrossed, and just at 7 o'clock, as the members were taking their places at the banqueting board, Governor Hastings affixed his signature to the bill, which practically assures the formation of the western Pennsylvania metropolis.

Mr. McGaughey's Sarcasm.

After the resolution of Mr. Focht, of Union county, on the Nicaraguan question, and the resolution of sympathy with Cuban revolutionists had passed the house on Thursday evening Representative McGaughey introduced the following:

Whereas, Cuba is now engaged in an unequal contest for liberty, and, whereas, the fool killer is still at large; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the legislature of Pennsylvania enlist with the Cuban patriots in a body.

Before the resolution could be introduced, however, the time for original resolutions had passed, and it had to be held over until this week.

During the summer weather of last week considerable difficulty was experienced in opening and closing the upper windows in the house, no provision for handling them having been made when the alterations were made in the building. The rule has been to arrange them when the house was not in session, using for that purpose a big ladder on the inside. On Thursday evening it became necessary to close them while the house was in session, and, as the ladder could not be used from the inside, Speaker Walton notified the fire department to send a truck around for the purpose, and as the machine dashed up the hill and the big ladders were raised in front of the building the news quickly spread that the Capitol was on fire. The firemen had some difficulty in explaining the situation, and it was several hours before the excitement subsided, and the last "Where's the fire?" had been asked and answered.

Speaker Walton's Gallery of Celebrities.

The resolution introduced by Representative Pomeroy for a gallery of the portraits of all the speakers of the house recalls the fact that Speaker Walton has one of the best collections of portraits of distinguished men in the country. He has been gathering it for years, and the collection now numbers over 500, among them being paintings of representative men of all nations and all ages. He has practically a complete set of the sovereigns of England, Spain and other countries, besides men who have distinguished themselves in particular walks of life. His collection of American statesmen and celebrities is very complete.

The house was responsible for a mild sensation in the senate on Wednesday. The constitution provides that neither house can adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other. The necessary consent has, however, never heretofore been refused. On Wednesday the senate, having run out of work, decided to adjourn over until Tuesday afternoon, but to the horror of the grave and diffinified body the house refused to give its consent. Subsequently, however, the house reconsidered and allowed the senators to go home.

Three Night Sessions Weekly.

The first attempt of the house to hold night sessions was a dismal failure, but with the present week they will begin in earnest, the new order of business being as follows: Monday evening session, bills on first reading; local and special bills on third reading and final passage. Tuesday morning, afternoon and evening, revenue bills on second reading; revenue bills on third reading and final passage; house bills on third reading and final passage. Wednesday morning and afternoon, revenue bills on third reading and final passage; senate bills on third reading and final passage. Wednesday evening, appropriation bills on second reading; senate bills on third reading and final passage. Thursday morning, afternoon and evening, appropriation bills on third reading and final passage; senate bills on second reading; senate bills on third reading and final passage. Friday, senate bills on second reading.

There is quite a delegation of newspaper editors and publishers in the legislature, and on Tuesday evening they gave a banquet to the Legislative Correspondents' association at the Bolton House. Covers were laid for sixty, and Representative Smith, of Bedford, the chairman of the committee of arrangements, presided. Speeches were made by Representative Pomeroy, the president of the Editors' and Publishers' association; Senator Brewer, Colonel Henry Hall, Representatives Fow, Salinger, Gould, Parcels and others.

W. M. R.

A Clean Sweep for Griest.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 13.—The majority for George A. Lane for district attorney in the Republican primary election of Saturday will reach fully 4,000. Following are the delegates to the state convention: City district, William T. Brown and William Wohlsen. Southern district, John M. Groff, Dr. I. H. Mayer and P. P. Sentman. Northern district, James Lichty, E. B. Eckman, Linnœus Reist, Dr. George W. Reich and Edwin Musser. The election of R. W. Bard and B. F. Weaver as poor directors and C. G. Boyd and John T. Brubaker as prison inspectors make a clean sweep for Griest.

Found a Dead Baby in a Store Box.

HAZLETON, Pa., May 13.—While at work in the Catholic cemetery at Beaver Meadow, Cormac McGreary and Martin Mulligan came unexpectedly across a small store box containing the body of a male child about 8 months old. An effort had been made to conceal the box in the underbrush. Last Tuesday evening a carriage was seen to stop before the graveyard, and a woman alighted carrying a bundle. As this was not a very unusual proceeding, no particular attention was paid to it at the time.

Murder and Suicide Through Jealousy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—August Tapper, 36 years old, a pocketbook maker, shot and killed Clara Arnholdt, alias Smith, aged 26, on the sidewalk of 416 North Seventh street, and then killed himself. Tapper, who was a married man, had been a lover of the Arnholdt woman for some time, and it is supposed he killed her because she had tired of his attentions. Tapper's wife refused to allow the body of the murderer to be taken into his late home, and it was carried to the morgue.

Fell Dead at the Throttle.

EASTON, Pa., May 11.—While his train was running at a rapid rate on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Engineer Isaac Miller was attacked with paralysis, with his hand on the engine throttle. He dropped to his knees beside the boiler and was dead in an instant. The fireman ran the train to Bloomsbury, and the remains were left there. Miller was one of the oldest engineers in the employ of the company. He resided at Phillipsburg, N. J.

Discretionary Pool Operators Sentenced.

PITTSBURG, May 13.—On Saturday the Delaney brothers, convicted in the criminal court on the charge of conspiracy in connection with the discretionary pool operations conducted by W. F. Delaney & Co., were called up for sentence. Charles Delaney was sentenced to nine months in the county workhouse, and Henry Delaney to five days in the county jail.

Instantly Killed by Lightning.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 13.—A severe thunder storm passed over this valley Saturday night and was followed by a heavy rain, doing considerable damage to the crops. About 8 o'clock Abraham Van Scoy, of Dallas, a prominent farmer, while going from his house to his barn, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Rented a House for Immoral Purposes.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 13.—Mrs. Elisabeth Stewart was fined $1,000 for renting a house for immoral purposes. One hundred days ago she was warned not to allow disreputable people to live at the house, but paid no attention to the warning.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1895.

Secretary Carlisle has long since ceased to notice published misrepresentations concerning himself or the Treasury department, but he had to smile when the story reached Washington that the populists were making campaign material out of the alleged alarm of Treasury officials at the purchase of gold bullion from western miners by the syndicate which purchased the last issue of bonds. This silly story went on to say that it was the purpose of the syndicate to make a corner in gold and after the price had been forced up to make a raid on the gold in the Treasury and force another big issue of bonds to replenish it. There never was a more ridiculous story conducted upon a basis partially true. It has been well known that the syndicate mentioned has been buying gold from western miners for the last two months, but it has also been equally well known that it was bought in order that the syndicate might live up to its contract with the government which called for the turning of so much gold into the Treasury within a certain period. There has been no alarm on the part of the Treasury officials simply because there has been nothing to be alarmed about. The reason why the gold was bought from the western miners was that the premium at which it could be bought was less than it cost to ship it from Europe, thus making its purchase over here profitable to the syndicate. The contract with the syndicate stipulates that one half the gold paid into the Treasury for the bonds shall come from Europe and the contract has up to this time been kept to the letter. The last payments will not be due until next October.

Ex-Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who made many warm friends during his eighteen years service in the Senate, left Washington, with his family, this week, for his home. He says he is now out of politics and does not again expect to take an active part, but those who know him best say it will be simply an impossibility to keep him quiet when there is fighting going on.

Many shrewd observers believe that with more prosperous times there will come a radical change in the sentiments of a majority of those who now advocate the free coinage of silver because they believe almost any change must be for the better. For instance, two democrats from widely separated states—Judge Montgomery, of Mich., and Judge Berry, of Ga.,—who happened to be in Washington this week, thus diagnosed the silver case in their respective states: Judge Montgomery said—"I think the Republicans of Michigan are fully as much divided on the silver question as the democrats. Some of the most influential men in the republican party out there are thoroughly imbued with the free silver sentiment. My own belief is that we have seen the maximum agitation on that subject. I do not think it will be a factor in the Presidential election next year, and do not expect either of the great parties to make any declaration as to silver coinage, affirmatively or negatively." Judge Berry says: "It looks to me as though a great portion of the southern people had gone crazy on silver. I guess they will get over it in time and will wake up some day to a realization of the folly of such a policy. Of all the people in the U. S. the southerners ought to stand most inflexibly in favor of a sound currency. They don't mine an ounce of silver and their chief product, cotton, is valued on a gold basis on the other side of the Atlantic. At present the silverites are howling with the same fervor that the desciples of the old greenback doctrine displayed, but a year from now under the quieting influence of better times their ardor may be abated and the movement may die out as completely as the fiat money craze did."

The completed model of the equestrian statue of Gen Winfield Scott Hancock was exhibited to day to a number of prominent people, in the studio of Mr. H. J. Ellicott, the sculptor selected by the Commissioner charged by Congress with the duty of superintending the making and erection of the statue. The model made an excellent impression on those who saw it, the likeness in face and figure of Gen. Hancock being specially commented upon.

President Cleveland is uncertain as to when he will leave Washington for the summer. He would like to go to Gray Gables when Mrs. Cleveland and the children go, which will be in the neighborhood of the first of June, but it will depend entirely upon circumstances whether he does.

Secretary Gresham has so far recovered from his recent illness that he is going away for a short rest. Things in his department are all in good shape, notwithstanding the many republican predictions of the serious trouble which was certain to result from some of the recent complications with foreign governments.

Call and see the typewriter paper at this office. tf.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SIX O'CLOCK.

WEARY WOMEN WATCH FOR THAT BLESSED HOUR.

Help for our Working-Girls and Women Near at Hand.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

N the stroke of six ends the day's work at stores, offices, factories, mills, where women are employed. But their necessary work at home, sewing, mending, etc., must be done after that time, and "their work is never done."

All women work; some for ambition, some for economy in the household, but the great mass of women work for their daily bread. All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbances, and the nature of their duties often quickly drifts them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, ovarian troubles, inflammation, ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb, leucorrhœa, and perhaps irregular or suppressed "monthly periods," causing severe backache, loss of appetite, nervousness, irritability and weakness.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfailing cure for all these troubles. It strengthens the proper muscles, and cures displacement.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, bearing-down, disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled. Write Mrs. Pinkham about your trouble.

You can tell the story of your pain to a woman, and get the help that only woman can give. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

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The Best Burning Oil That Can be Made From Petroleum.

It gives a brilliant light. It will not smoke the chimneys. It will not char the wick. It has a high fire test. It will not explode. It is pre-eminently a family safety oil.

We Challenge Comparison with any other illuminating oil made.

We stake our Reputation, as Refiners upon the statement that it is

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Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood! Cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

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OFFICE HOURS—Office hours will be from 8:30 to 11:30 in the morning. From 1 o'clock to 4 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 9 in the evening, excepting Sunday.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Many years' experience has taught him that nearly all ailments can be cured or greatly helped. The diseases he treats are Consumption, all Bronchial Affections, Loss of Manhood, Crooked Limbs, Wry Necks, Barrenness, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Syphilis, Eye and Ear Diseases, Skin Diseases, Neuralgia, Bright's Disease, Ulcers and Old Sores of every description, Rheumatism, either acute or chronic, Sick Headache, Epilepsy, Gastritis, Congestion, Canker, Tonsilitis, Deafness, St. Vitus' Dance, Impediment of Speech, Loss of Voice, Stuttering, Cancer of the Stomach, Piles, Jaundice, Constipation, Biliousness, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, Fistula, Bilious Colic, Paralysis, Heart Disease, Intestinal Worms and Liver Complaints.

However, it must be remembered that he will not undertake to treat all cases, *but only those* which he is positive can be cured or greatly relieved, and will tell you at once which, *if either*, can be accomplished.

DR. MacTAGGART is the only specialist this side of New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo, who makes an exclusive specialty of treating Chronic Cases and the Diseases of Women. Those who have been suffering for years should call at once and learn whether their ailment can be cured or not. No cases received unless they can be cured or greatly helped.

What Dr. MacTaggart HAS DONE AND IS DOING.

The Doctor wishes the public to understand that he is not soliciting the ordinary run of cases, but desires just such diseases to treat that other physicians cannot succeed with or at least fail to cure. When you suffer from such *consult* HIM (consultation is free), have him thoroughly diagnose your case, and then what he tells you can be relied upon as a fact beyond refutation. Some may say, "Why go to Dr. MacTaggart when we have as good doctors here as anywhere?" Yes, so you have in their line of practice, but *not* in those specialties that Dr. MacTaggart is schooled and practiced in. In support of this unqualified assertion read his testimonials—not only read them, but investigate the truthfulness of them. Where are the physicians who can remove cancers without pain and cure it beyond peradventure? He does it. Where can you find another physician in Pennsylvania who can remove tumors of even 6½ pounds weight without the use of the knife, without pain, and without leaving a scar? Dr. MacTaggart does it. What physician can cure fistulas without cutting or causing the least pain or soreness during treatment? Dr. MacTaggart does it successfully. These are golden truths—*golden* because it proves beyond dispute that the science of medicine in specialties particularly, is advancing with rapid strides far in the lead of the regular practioner. 1-18-1y.

READING RAILROAD SYSTEM

In effect May, 12, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.55 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.25 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.15.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.35, 11.55 a. m., 12.20, 5.00 6.33, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.35, 11.55 a. m., 12.20, 3.25 5.00, 6.33, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.46 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 5.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.00 a. m.

Leave Reading 11.50 a. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.30 a. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.10 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.27, 6.15.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.27, a. m., 12.06 1.57, 3.36, 6.23.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 9.00, a. m., 2.00, (Saturdays only 3.00), 4.00, 5.00 p. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m., 5.45, p. m.

SUNDAY—express, 9.00, 10.00 a. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

Returning, leave Atlantic City, depot, corner Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues.

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 7.35 9.00 a. m. and 4.00 and 5.30 p. m. Accommodation, 8.15 a. m. and 4.32 p. m.

Sundays—Express, 4.00, 5.15, 8.00 p. m. Accommodation, 7.15 a. m. and 4.15 p. m.

Parlor Cars on all Express trains.

I. A. SWEIGARD, Gen'l Superintendent. C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agt

SOUTH.— ARRIVE				B. & S. R. R. STATIONS.	—NORTH LEAVE			
a m	a. m.	p m	p.m.		a m	p m	p m	a m
7.10	11.40	6.30	3.40	Bloomsburg	8.30	2 40	6.40	6.10
7.08	11.35	6.28	3.3	" P. & E.	8.35	2.42	6.44	6.12
7.03	11.32	6.24	2.35	" Main st.	8.39	2.45	6.47	
		6.20	2.32	Irondale		2.47	6.50	6.25
6.53	11.23	6.12	2.50	Paper Mill	8.44	2.54	6.58	6.37
6.50	11.20	6.09	2.15	Light St.	8.47	3.00	7.12	6.50
6.40	11.10	5.59	2.00	Orangeville	8.56	3.10	7.10	7.10
6.29	11.01	5.48	1.31	Forks	9.06	3.20	7.20	7.55
6.25	10.58	5.44	1.30	Zaner's	9.09	3.25	7.24	7.43
6.18	10.53	5.37	1.25	Stillwater	9.13	3.30	7.29	8.00
6.08	10.43	5.27	1.10	Benton	9.24	3.40	7.39	8.40
6.04	10.40	5.22	12.35	Edson's	9.26	3.43	7.44	8.50
6.02	10.38	5.20	12.30	Cole's Cr'k	9.28	3.47	7.48	8.53
5.58	10.35	5.16	12.25	Sugarloaf	9.31	3.52	7.52	9.00
5.53	10.32	5.13	12.20	Laubach	9.35	3.57	7.57	9.10
5.48	10.28	5.08	12.01	Central	9.45	4.07	8.07	9.30
5.40	10.20	5.00	11.50	Jam. City	9.50	4.11	8.10	9.40
a m	a m	p m	p m		a m	p m	p m	a m
LEAVE								ARRIVE

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect Nov. 25, '94.

						Sunday
Scranton (D & H)	.....	A. M. † 9 38	P. M. † 2 38	P. M. † 5 10	P. M. Sunday	
Pittston " "	.....	†10 00	† 3 00	† 5 39		
Wilkesbarre..lv	† 7 25	†10 15	† 3 12	† 6 0		† 4 40
Plym'th Ferry "	† 7 39	†10 21	† 3 17	† 6 0		† 4 48
Nanticoke ..."	7 49	10 50	3 25	6 1		5 00
Mocanaqua ..."	8 01	10 70	3 46	6 3		5 21
Wapwallopen."	8 11	11 00	3 56	6 4		5 32
Nescopeck ..ar	8 23	11 11	4 08	6 55		5 47
Pottsville. ...lv	† 6 00	A. M. † 9 05	A. M. † 1 10	P. M.		.....
Hazleton ..... "	7 10	11 05	3 01	.....		.....
Tomhicken..... "	7 30	11 5	3 22	.....		.....
Fern Glen..... "	7 38	11 4	3 00	.....		.....
Rock Glen ..... "	7 44	11 40	† 3 37	.....		.....
Nescopeck .... ar	8 01	.....	4 08	.....		.....
Nescopeck.....lv	† 8 23	A. M. † 11 00	P. M. † 4 0-	.....		P. M. 5 43
Creasy ..... "	8 33	Via	4 17	.....		5 53
Espy Ferry.... "	† 8 43	Rock	† 4 27	.....		† 6 04
E. Bloomsburg"	8 47	Glen	4 31	.....		6 08
Catawissa..... ar	8 55	P. M. 12 18	4 37	.....		6 16
Catawissa..... lv	8 55	1 18	4 37	.....		6 16
Riverside..... "	9 14	12 36	4 53	.....		6 35
Sunbury..... "	9 35	1 00	5 15	.....		7 00
Sunbury lv	† 9 54	A. M. † 1 35	P. M. † 5 40	.....		P. M. † 9 25
Lewisburg ....ar	10 29	2 08	6 10	.....		.....
Milton ..... "	10 24	2 03	6 06	.....		9 52
Williamsport.."	11 15	3 00	7 00	.....		10 40
Lock Haven.... "	12 20	4 10	8 02	.....		.....
Renova..... "	P. M.	5 15	9 10	.....		.....
Kane ..... "	.....	9 20	.....	.....		.....
Sunbury..... lv	† 9 48	A. M. † 1 55	P. M. † 5 25	.....		P. M. † 8 17
Harrisburg.... ar	†11 30	† 3 30	† 7 05	.....		10 00
Philadelphia .ar	† 3 00	P. M. † 6 10	P. M. †11 15	P. M.		A. M. † 4 30
Baltimore..... "	† 2 10	6 45	†10 40	.....		6 20
Washington "	† 4 30	† 7 20	.....	.....		7 40
Sunburg lv	†10 05	A. M. † 2 25	P. M.	.....		.....
Lewistown Je ar	†12 05	P. M. † 4 25	.....	.....		.....
Pittsburg..... "	† 8 10	†11 30	.....	.....		.....
Harrisburg..... lv	.....	P. M. † 3 50	P. M. † 7 35	.....		P. M. †11 55
Pittsburg ..... ar	.....	†11 30	† 2 00	.....		A. M. † 7 15

† Daily, except Sunday. ‡ Daily. f Flag station.

						Sunday
Pittsburg..... lv	P. M. † 7 00	P. M. † 8 10	.....	A. M. † 8 00		P. M. † 8 10
Harrisburg.....ar	A. M. † 2 10	A. M. † 3 50	.....	P. M. † 3 20		A. M. † 3 50
Pittsburg..... lv	.....	A. M.	.....	A. M. † 8 00		.....
Lewistown Je. "	.....	† 7 40	.....	P. M. † 3 00		.....
Sunbury..... ar	.....	† 9 38	.....	† 5 00		.....
Washington....lv	P. M. †10 40	A. M.	.....	A. M. †10 30		A. M. .....
Baltimore..... "	†11 50	4 45	.....	†11 40		† 4 47
Philadelphia.."	†11 20	4 50	.....	12 20		† 4 30
Harrisburg..... lv	A. M. † 3 30	A. M. † 8 15	.....	P. M. † 3 55		A. M. 8 15
Sunbury..... ar	† 5 08	† 9 56	.....	† 5 35		† 9 36
Erie lv	P. M. † 3 55	A. M.	.....	A. M.		P. M. 3 25
Kane..... "	† 7 05	.....	.....	† 6 30		† 7 05
Renova..... "	10 55	.....	.....	10 25		10 05
Lock Haven..."	11 25	† 7 15	.....	11 20		11 25
Williamsport.."	A. M. 3 25	8 15	.....	P. M. 4 00		A. M. 3 25
Milton..... "	4 12	9 10	.....	4 54		4 12
Lewisburg..... "	.....	9 00	.....	4 47		.....
Sunbury..... ar	4 36	9 38	.....	5 21		4 35
Sunbury..... lv	A. M. † 5 25	A. M. 10 00	.....	P. M. † 5 47		A. M. 10 05
Riverside..... "	5 51	10 32	.....	6 09		10 22
Catawissa..... "	6 10	10 49	.....	6 28		10 40
E. Bloomsburg"	Via	10 48	.....	6 33		10 48
Espy Ferry..... "	Rock	†10 52	.....	† 6 38		†10 52
Creasy ..... "	Glen.	11 01	.....	6 48		11 01
Nescopeck ....ar	8 04	11 11	.....	6 58		11 11
Nescopeck.....lv	.....	A. M. †11 11	.....	P. M. † 6 58		.....
Rock Glen..... ar	† 6 52	†11 37	.....	† 7 22		.....
Fern Glen..... "	6 59	11 42	.....	7 27		.....
Tomhicken..... "	7 10	11 52	.....	7 34		.....
Hazleton ..... "	7 34	P. M. 12 12	.....	7 53		.....
Pottsville . ... "	8 45	1 22	.....	9 05		.....
Nescopeck..... lv	† 8 04	A. M. † 11 11	P. M. † 1 08	P. M. † 6 58		A. M. 11 11
Wapwallopen.ar	8 16	11 22	4 2-	7 10		11 24
Mocanaqua..... "	8 26	11 32	4 33	7 22		11 35
Natticoke..... "	8 46	11 54	4 47	7 44		11 54
Plym'th Ferry "	8 54	P. M. 12 02	5 05	7 53		P. M. 12 02
Wilkesbarre..."	9 00	12 10	5 15	8 00		12 10
Pittston (D & H) ar	† 9 36	A. M. †12 49	P. M. † 5 41	P. M. † 8 32		P. M. .....
Scranton " "	10 05	1 16	6 08	9 03		.....

† Daily, except Sunday. ‡ Daily. f Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST. A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1.50	10 05	5 10
Cameron	6 40	.....	.....	6 03
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 53	2 12	10 26	6 13
Catawissa	7 10	2 26	10 29	6 28
Rupert	7 17	2 31	10 44	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 25	2 36	10 49	6 39
Espy	7 33	2 43	....	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 40	2 50	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 44	2 54	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 48	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 58	3 04	11 12	7 06
Beach Haven	8 04	3 10	11 18	7 12
Rick's Ferry	8 10	3 17	...	7 19
Shickshinny	8 20	3 29	11 33	7 35
Hunlock's	8 30	3 39	.....	7 47
Nanticoke	8 37	3 46	11 49	7 54
Avondale	8 41	3 51	.....	7 58
Plymouth	8 45	3 56	11 56	8 03
Plymouth Junction	8 49	4 00	.....	8 07
Kingston	8 54	4 05	12 05	8 12
Bennett	8 58	4 08	.....	8 16
Forty Fort	9 00	4 11	.....	8 19
Wyoming	9 05	4 17	12 16	8 25
West Pittston	9 10	4 22	.....	8 30
Susquehanna Ave	9 14	4 25	12 23	8 35
Pittston	9 17	4 30	12 26	8 39
Duryea	9 20	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 24	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 32	4 45	12 40	8 57
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	.....	9 02
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 48	9 07
STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	WEST.			
SCRANTON	6 00	9 55	1 30	6 07
Bellevue	6 05	.....	.....	.....
Taylor	6 10	10 04	1 40	6 17
Lackawanna	6 18	10 11	1 48	6 24
Duryea	6 22	10 14	1 51	6 28

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1807. CONSOLIDATED 1868.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING at Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS.—Inside the county, $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.
All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1895.

We cannot see the force of the criticism in last week's *Republican* on the petition signed exclusively by lawyers, protesting against a change in the formation of this judicial district. There is no law that forbids lawyers from petitioning the legislature, if they see fit, and there is no law that prohibits the people generally from petitioning that body concerning the same subject, if they so desire. A change in the district that might result in having a President Judge who resides in some other county is a matter in which the lawyers and the people are alike interested. Motions frequently have to be made before a Judge in chambers, and if the district should be so formed that the Judge will reside in some other county, the lawyers would have to go away from home to present their papers, and make their motions. For this extra service the clients would have to pay additional fees. A petition to prevent this condition of things is a move directly in the interests of the people who have business in the courts, and the action of the bar is to be commended rather than criticised. What the desire of the President Judge may be in this matter, we do not know, but we do believe that the interests of the people will be the best subserved by keeping this district in such shape that the President Judge will have his headquarters in Bloomsburg. Instead of ignoring the rights of the people, this action of the lawyers is directly in their interest. If any one thinks that it would be better to have a Judge of the district who resides in some other county, there is nothing to prevent the circulation of a petition to that effect. If Columbia County should be made a separate district, it would not be the first unconstitutional act of a republican legislature. We do not think that there is any likelihood of making a separate district out of Columbia, but we do think that this would be preferable to having a district with the Judge residing either at Danville, Sunbury, Laporte, Tunkhannock, Wilkes-Barre, or some other distant point. It would be a snap for the lawyers to have this condition of things, for it would bring them double or quadruple fees when it was necessary to see the Judge.

Government Seeds.

We have on more than one occasion given our opinion concerning the present wasteful and extravagant use of the money of the people in sending out seeds from the "government seed shop." In the past hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in buying seeds from sharks which were not more valuable than the ordinary varieties to be found in every corner grocery. It has come to be a common remark that the seeds furnished by the agricultural department of our government are used to keep backwoods constituents of congressmen in line, but now comes an insinuation that amounts to a direct charge that members of congress are actually drawing their quota of seeds and selling them to seedsmen. Each member of congress is entitled to a certain quantity of seeds and it is said that some of them have sold their allowance for about one-fifth of the original cost. If this is true, and we have reason to believe that it is, it is high time that this source of revenue for congressmen be cut off. It is bad enough to be compelled to pay the legal bills for the kind of men the later congresses have been composed of, without leaving anything lying around loose for them to appropriate and turn into money for themselves, for if the opportunity to do this is given them they will not fail to take advantage of it. It is proposed to distribute seeds of genuine new varieties to the experiment stations of the states and let them attend to the rest after the value of the varieties has been decided upon. This is a much better plan than the old one of dealing them out indiscriminately to congressmen of accumulative propensities and elastic consciences.—*Ex.*

The Appellate court bill ought to pass. The business of the Supreme court is far behind, and the interests of the public demand that some relief should be given so that speedy decision of the cases before it can be made by the Supreme Court.

It is not always the one who makes the most noise who accomplishes the most.

The Democracy And Honest Money.

An address of the Honest Money League of Chicago gives a circumstantial account of the elections for delegates to the Democratic Convention of Cook county on the 4th of May last, which were heralded throughout the country as a great triumph for the free silver swindle. The League had selected reliable men to visit all the polling places in Chicago on election day and count the voters. According to the sworn statements of their agents, primary elections in a more or less regular fashion were held in only nine of the thirty-four wards. In six wards the delegates were named by the ward clubs, and in the remaining nineteen wards the delegates were named by the ward committees. About two in five hundred of the 136,472 Democrats of Chicago who voted for Cleveland in 1892 participated in these delegate elections. The address declares that in one day more Democrats joined the Honest Money League than there were members of the county convention.

There is no doubt that the great majority of the Democrats of Chicago upon a full count of the votes would be found in opposition to the free silver humbug. Chicago is too a commercial and industrial city, and as such is too intimately connected with the world's trade, to abandon the sound principles of currency. The silverties appear to have controlled the Democratic delegate elections simply because their opponents stayed away from the polls. As the county machine is largely controlled by the silverites, the friends of honest money did not deem it worth while to attend an election for delegates to a "snap" convention. But if this species of tactics should prevail wherever the advocates of free silver coinage boast of their control of the Democratic organization the result might be anticipated in the nomination of a free silver candidate for the Presidency in the next Democratic National Convention and in the dismemberment of the Democratic party. This heresy can be extirpated from the Democratic party only by fighting it wherever it may rear its head. Upon this depends the fate of the Democratic party now and in the future.

No Democrat, then, who is interested in the success of his party can fail to watch the free silver movement with the greatest concern. Should the next Democratic National Convention place a free silver candidate on a free silver platform the question would not be so much whether the Democratic party could be saved as whether it would longer be worth the saving. If the Democratic party should adopt this programme the Republicans, who are now much divided on the monetary issue East and West, would be constrained by party policy, if by nothing else, to declare unequivocally, for the first time, for honest money; and they would achieve an easy victory.

With the party lines in 1896 thus clearly divided it would be vain to attempt to hold conservative Democrats within their organization by pointing out the dangerous tendency of the Republican party; its spoliatory tariff policy; its devotion to monopoly; its strong inclination to paternalism in government, and its loose construction of the organic law whenever the law may interfere with its partisan projects. The Democratic party is as necessary now as ever to the maintenance of the true principles of popular government and the protection of the rights of the many against the interests of the few. But the Democratic party would shamefully betray these principles and these rights if it should make itself the leader of a movement to debase the nation's currency. Should the Democracy go to destruction on this policy, as it inevitably would, it might be long before a new political party could be organized to successfully defend the Jeffersonian principles of government. On this ground party leaders—ex Speaker Crisp, Senator Voorhees, Senator Morgan and the rest—who seek to drag the Democratic party upon a free silver deadfall for a platform, have assumed a heavy weight of responsibility. They never can atone during the rest of their lives for this betrayal of the honest money principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Benton,

There are those who still hope that both the great parties may be able to tide this great question over another Presidential election. It is believed by many Republicans that the issue may be clearly evaded by a declaration in favor of international bimetallism, and by many Democrats that the old phrases about maintaining a "parity" of value between gold and silver may serve one more term. But it cannot be too earnestly repeated that the time for these procrastinating and prevaricating tactics has gone by. The free coinage of silver at the ratio of "16 to 1 or nothing" is the issue; and the free coinage of silver would mean silver monometallism, with all its consequences. On this point the free coinage leaders can no longer deceive any man, while some of them have frankly given up the attempt. Among the few bimetallists of reputation in Europe there is not one who does not acknowledge that the free coinage of silver by this country would be nothing else then silver monometallism, with its portent of overwhelming financial destruction.

Should the Democracy plant themselves upon an honest money platform they would be in a strong if not invincible position in the next Presidential campaign. McKinleyism is already writhing in its last gasp, and by 1896 the tariff will be a dead issue. Should the Republicans attempt to revive the tariff question in the midst of industrial prosperity as a means of evading the currency issue, so much the worse for them. But the cause of honest money is superior to the interests of any party. If the Democratic party should give itself over to the free coinage of silver thousands of Democrats would contribute to its defeat and rejoice in its overthrow. *Phila. Record.*

THE INCOME TAX CASE.

IT IS SAID THE VOTE IS 5 TO 4 IN FAVOR OF THE LAW.

JUSTICE JACKSON'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.

Justice Jackson, of the Supreme Court, left for Philadelphia to-day to consult a specialist in kidney diseases. He will return here in a day or two, but will probably leave for Tennessee before the Court reconvenes on the 20th inst.

At the consultation of the Justices yesterday Justice Jackson voted, with Justices Brown, White, Harlan and Shiras to sustain the constitutionality of the Income Tax law, and the vote to be announced Monday will stand 5 to 4 in favor of the law.

It is learned that Justice Jackson's attitude was understood by his colleagues on the bench before he came to Washington. He has at all times been fully advised as to the merits of the case and was furnished with the record and the lawyers' briefs, so that he was fully prepared to vote when the Justices met in consultation yesterday.

His reason for coming to Washington was to gratify the desire of the Court to have the income tax case settled decisively, so that the Court would not be left divided on such an important question with the possibility of endless litigation.

It is learned, moreover, that the reargument did not change the views of a single Justice, and those points which were decided unconstitutional in the original opinion are still held to be so.

It is said that some members of the Court are disposed to believe that the majority may have gone a little too far in exempting rents from the income tax, but the vote taken yesterday did not cause a change of heart among those who voted to exempt real estate and municipal bonds.

The coming decision upholding the law will not by any means terminate the fight to overthrow the income tax, although it will enable the Treasury officials to collect the small revenue to be derived from it with less embarrassment than if the reargument had not occurred.

The taxpayers will now have no further appeal except to Congress. An organized movement has already begun for the repeal of the tax. Representative-elect Francis Wilson, of Brooklyn, has been selected to start the fight for repeal in the House next December. A thoroughly conducted campaign will be made against the law in every city and hamlet in the United States, with a view to presenting to Congress a monster petition urging the immediate repeal of the tax. The machinery necessary to accomplish this end was constructed prior to the order of the Court for a reargument, but when the Court agreed to reopen the case proceedings were suspended pending action by the Court.

It was generally thought at the close of the arguments of Messrs. Choate and Guthrie that the law would be overthrown, but the action of Justice Jackson has disappointed the hopes of its opponents.

A Great Offer.

The "Twice-a-Week" edition of the New York *World* (formerly the Weekly) has proved a phenomenal success. It is a Semi-Weekly of six pages, mailed Tuesdays and Fridays; eight columns to the page; forty-eight columns each issue. It gives the news fully half a week ahead of any weekly paper, and, at the same time, retains all the literary, agricultural, miscellany and other features which made the Weekly *World* so popular. Yet the price is only $1.00 a year. For sample copies address THE WORLD, N. Y.

Arrangements have been made by which we can furnish this paper and the Twice-a-Week New York *World* all for $1.75 a year. Take advantage of this offer and get your own local paper and the Twice-a-Week *World* at this special rate. tf.

Curing an Evil.

Bank Cashier—"The receiving teller is leading a double life."

Bank President—"Reduce his salary a half. One life is enough for a teller."—*Detroit Tribune.*

The man who is honest simply because it is the best policy to be honest, will bear a considerable amount of watching.

You cannot tell by the size of a man's hand what kind of a heart he has.

Tired Women

Should stop and consider the dangers which threaten them because of their weakness, languor and lack of ambition. Thousands of women find their strength unequal to the demands of duty. And yet there is no escape from the incessant round of care and toil. They must have strength. How shall it be given? By building up their systems through purified, enriched and vitalized blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them strength because it will make their blood pure and enable it to feed the nerves upon proper nourishment. It will create an appetite, tone the stomach and invigorate every organ. It is what tired women need.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It feeds the nerves on pure blood.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Phineas Smith, deceased.

The undersigned an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of said estate will sit at his office in Berwick on Saturday, July 13th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

C. B. JACKSON,
5-17-4t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Richard Thompson, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of said estate, will sit at the office of C. B. Jackson Esq., in Berwick, on Saturday, June 15th, 1895, at 10 a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

C. W. MILLER,
5-17-4t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Peter A. Cole, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute balance in the hands of Mahala Cole, executrix, will sit at the office of Grant Herring, Esq., in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, June 6, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

C. A. SMALL,
5-17-4t. Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Alias Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa. and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1895,

at 10 a. m., all that certain tract of land situate lying and being in the township of Pine, county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a post and stone corner of Elias Mendenhall, thence along line of same south seventy-two degrees and thirty-seven minutes east three hundred and eleven and five-tenth perches to a post, thence north nineteen and one degree east eleven and three-tenth perches, thence along line of lands of D. F. Evernard north seventy-one degrees west forty-nine and three-tenth perches to a post and stone, thence north twenty-two and one-fourth degrees west two-hundred and fifty-two and two-tenth perches to a stone and post, thence along line of lands of Marsh Andrews, now Catharine Miller, north seventy-two degrees and fourteen minutes west, west ninety-five perches to a dead white pine, thence along line of lands of Aaron Keller south nineteen and one-fourth degrees west two hundred and six and one half perches to place of beginning, containing

240 ACRES,

and seventy-six perches of land, be the same more or less, on which is erected a two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

bank barn and other outbuildings. Good spring water at the house and well at the barn. Also different kind of fruit trees growing upon said premises, which is about one half cleared in high state of cultivation and the remainder well timbered.

Seized taken into execution at the suit of Agnes T. Smith vs. John C. Montgomery, and to be sold as the property of John C. Montgomery.

J. B. McHENRY,
SNYDER, Atty. Sheriff.

Kuss & Kumer,

ARTIFICIAL STONE PAVEMENTS.

Stone and all kinds

of paving done at reasonable prices. Estimates furnished at short notice.

Box 374, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
4-12-4-t.

A Chance To Earn Money!

A salary and expenses paid, or Commission if preferred. Salesmen wanted everywhere. No experience needed. Address, stating age,
THE S. L. ALLEN NURSERY CO., BOX 11, GENEVA, N. Y.
5-17-4t.

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN SQ.

Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.
5-17-4t.d

Lafayette College

EASTON, PA.

Seven courses in Arts, Philosophy and Science. Civil, Mining, Electrical Engineering and Chemistry.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT JUNE 19TH.
Fall Term begins Sept. 13th.

FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS THE REGISTRAR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Rev. M. Powers, late of the Borough of Centralia, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Rev. M. Powers, late of the Borough of Centralia, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

REV. JOHN J. KOCH,
5-17-6t. Shamokin, Pa.,
Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Alias Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa. and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1895,

at 10 a. m.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the township of Scott, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the middle of Big Fishingcreek, thence by land conveyed by John Barton to David Phillips south nine degrees east three perches to a corner on south bank of creek, thence by land now or late of Andrew Creveling, south fifty-two degrees east fifteen perches to a stone, thence north seventy-three and one half degrees east nine perches to a stone, formerly a hemlock, thence north four degrees west three and eight-tenths perches to a stone, formerly a maple, thence by the same north sixty degrees west seven and five-tenths perches to corner in Fishingcreek, thence westwardly down said creek to the place of beginning, containing

3 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, whereon is erected a

DWELLING HOUSE, &c.

Seized taken into execution at the suit of Benson H. Creveling exr. vs. L. N. Crouse, and to be sold as the property of L. N. Crouse.

WINTERSTEEN, Atty. J. B. McHENRY, Sheriff.

JOHN R. TOWNSEND,

Merchant TAILOR,

AND HATTER.

SUITS FROM $18.00.

CORNER MAIN & MARKET Sts, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

TROUSERS FROM $5.00.

The Center of Attraction.

It isn't everybody that can make a success out of the dry goods business. Some natural fitness is necessary. Competition is so keen that some advantages must be possessed. Without these essentials you might as well expect to kindle a fire with brickbats as to make and hold a trade.

CREPONS.

We don't see where "fleecy billows," "waves of the ocean," etc., etc., have anything to do with black crepons—a plain story about this lot. Half a dozen different weaves, all at the height of fashion, and an extra measure of width. Buy now at 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.75.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

It is one thing to say muslin underwear and another to sell it. We have an elegant line of it all well made and the correct styles and the prices are simply wonderful. We are not selling below cost. We never do that, but for the quality of the muslin, and the way it is made, it is exceptionally cheap. We finish this story by saying it goes at 15c., 28c., 50c. and 75c.

WRAPPERS.

We are now showing the nicest line of ready to wear wrappers in town. They are made well, wear well, and the correct style. If we were not so exacting with the makers of them about furnishing the proper sleeve length, and proper everything else, the ladies would soon go elsewhere. Some made yoke front and back, other, yoke front and Watteau plait backs extra wide skirt and they go at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00.

DIMITIES.

Pretty name isn't it? But not one whit prettier than the 50 pieces of smooth summer stuffs that are properly called by it. Green striped with white grounds is one of them. Can you picture it and the tiny twill that all the dimities own? Dashes, dots and dainties until there isn't room enough here to tell you properly of them. 12½c. yard finishes the story here.

SHOES.

Only the proper shade of tan leather went into the lots that's being made ready for selling, and the best stitching and finishing that one of the largest makers could put into them. All sizes and the very proper last. In the face of a going up leather market, they are wonderfully cheap, being *genuine* Russia calf at $2.25 pair.

CONTINUED.

We have extended the time from May 1st to August 15th for the use of tickets to procure one or more pieces of furniture free.

PURSEL & HARMAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa

Calling

your attention to our line of

JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
SILVERWARE,
GLASSES,
ETC.

—::—

We Blow Our Own Horn only to attract your attention. Then we want to invite you to visit us—it is immaterial whether or not you want to purchase anything. We are showing a fine line of silver and glass ware.

—::—

Blowing Your Own Horn is all right when there is no one else to blow it for you. Whoever sells first-class goods at low prices can depend upon his customers to blow his horn for him. This is my policy in the sale of jewelry, watches, silverware glasses, &c.

J. G. WELLS,

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

GET YOUR

JOB PRINTING

DONE AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

OUR CLUB OFFERS.

Every subscriber, new or old, who pays one full year in advance, will receive free for one year *The American Farm News.*

THE COLUMBIAN and the *Philadelphia Weekly Times* for one year for $1.40.

THE COLUMBIAN and the *New York World* twice a week, for $1.75. This is a great combination, one of the best we ever offered. The twice a week *World* contains twelve pages of the news of the world. It is the best value ever offered for the money. Try it. tf.

Gidding & Co. sell all wool boy's suits, age 4 to 15 for $1.98.

The county commissioners are engaged this week in hearing appeals for Bloomsburg.

An original widow's pension has been granted to Anna L. Deibert of Bloomsburg.

Sweet Orr never rip pants. Warranted all wool and fast color. $2.00. Gidding & Co.

This is a hard week for local news. There does not seem to be much of anything happening.

Snyder & Magee Co. Limited, have sold out to The Leader Co. Limited. G. E. Distelhurst is chairman of the new company.

Rev. D. N. Kirkby has accepted the call to St. Paul's P. E. Church, and will enter upon his duties on Trinity Sunday, June 9th.

WOULDN'T A SALARY COME HANDY? See advertisement of a "Chance to earn money," in another column, if you want a position. 5 17-4t.

Fitting out several G. A. R. Posts at Lowenburg's. Any one can get a G. A. R. suit at Post rate, at the D. Lowenburg clothing store.

Sheriff McHenry took August Kline, the horse thief, to Philadelphia on Thursday. Hud Kline of Berwick, accompanied the sheriff as assistant.

After a long illness Miss Lizzie, daughter of Jacob Dieffenbach, died on Tuesday afternoon, aged thirty-five years. She was an estimable young lady, and her death is keenly felt by a large circle of friends. The funeral will be held this Friday morning at half past ten, at the house.

Geo. S. Robbins returned home from New York on Tuesday, after an absence of over two weeks. He was looking after a lawsuit of Paul E. Wirt against the Mabie Todd Co. for infringement on the Wirt Fountain Pen patents. The suit resulted in Mr. Wirt's favor, by a settlement in which the defendant paid all costs and expenses, and a certain sum for damages, and took a license to manufacture under the Wirt patents, on a royalty.

Mr. Roys of Lyons, N. Y., and Mr. Burns, a Jeweler of Tunkhannock, were in town on Monday, looking over the stock of J. G. Wells with the intention of buying him out. There was a failure to agree on prices, and Mr. Wells has decided not to sell. He is adding to his large stock, and is making some extensive improvements. His storeroom will be newly papered and painted, and the front painted white with gold trimming. An awning will also be erected.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Berwick is to have a new Presbyterian church.

Gidding & Co. sell all wool boy's suits, age 4 to 15 for $1.98.

The police are doing good work in keeping the street corners cleared of loafers on Sunday nights.

Mrs. D. G. L. Reagan of Berwick, submitted to a surgical operation for the eighth time on the 5th inst.

On Saturday the thermometer was up among the nineties, but after the rain at night, it cooled off, and on Sunday, overcoats were in demand. On Sunday night it was nearly cold enough for frost.

Rev. W. B. Glanding of Ashland Pa. preached two able sermons in the Lutheran Church last Sunday. They were very highly spoken of, as was also his address to the Y. M. C. A.

There is a bill pending in the Legislature to prohibit the selling of fire arms or air guns to boys before they reach their majority. This is a measure that should meet with prompt and favorable action. A great many lives have been lost owing to the reckless handling of dangerous weapons in the hands of boys, and the law cannot come to the rescue any too soon. A boy with an air gun is a terror to the community, and as long as he is permitted to prowl around the neighborhood with the deadly weapon over his shoulder the lives of the people will be in jeopardy. During the past few years several persons have been shot by these so-called harmless air guns. It should be abolished by all means.

NOTES FROM THE LUTHERAN SYNOD.

The Susquehanna Synod, that met in Sunbury last week was one of the most encouraging in the history of the Synod. It was the 28th Annual meeting, and every minister was present, and a lay delegate from every charge. A few ministers were called home to attend funerals but returned again.

Rev. J. M. Reimensnyder of Milton, the retiring president was re-elected, also the retiring Secretary Rev. A. N. Warner of Northumberland and the treasurer Mr. A. W. Deffen of Sunbury.

The routine business consisted of hearing reports, and laying out the work for the new year. Several new congregations were received into the Synod. Business is done by committees who bring recommendations to the Synod and thus expedite the work.

Every charge was reported in good working condition. There are but two vacancies in the Synod, Muncy and Montoursville, both of which will soon be filled. Notwithstanding the hard times the Synod raised more than $2000 more money than last year.

One of the prominent events of the the Synod were, an address on Thursday evening by a high caste Brahmin from Quntoor, India, one of the Mission fields. A great congregation listened with wrapt attention for two hours while the native eloquently described the conditions of India, which has remained unchanged for thirty centuries. Another event was the ordaining of four most excellent young men to the gospel Ministry in the presence of a congregation that more than filled the church on Sunday evening.

The next meeting of Synod will be held in Danville Pa. on the first Thursday of May 1896.

Married.

Stine—Wetzel. On Saturday evening May 11th, 1895 by William B. Snyder Justice of the Peace, at his office in Locust township Mr. Charles W. Stine and Miss Mary J. Wetzel both of Cleveland township this county.

Sweet Orr never rip pants. Warranted all wool and fast color. $2.00. Gidding & Co.

BETTER BUY A BICYCLE BUILT FOR BUSINESS.

Lovell Diamond $100.
Peerless $100.
Cleveland $100 to $125.
Envoy $50 to $75.

WE SELL 'EM.

Come and see my line before you purchase, and if I don't sell you, you will wish I had before the season is over.
Old wheels taken in exchange.

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE. W. S. RISHTON.

ROYAL ARCANUM GRAND COUNCIL.

The officers and representatives composing the Grand Council of Penna, of the Royal Arcanum met in the City of Reading May 8th and 9th.

An informal reception was tendered to those present on the evening of the 7th, in the beautiful hall of Mt. Penn Council, which now numbers nearly 400 members. At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning the Grand Council met in public session in Rajah Temple, many ladies and visitors being present, when Daniel H. Wingerd Esq., delivered the address of welcome, responded to by Grand Orator Cornelius of Pittsburg. Immediately after this all, not members of the Grand Council, retired and Dr. E. D. Doolittle, Grand Regent took the chair. The Grand Council occupied all of Wednesday and until 7 o'clock on Thursday evening with its business sessions.

About 250 officers and representatives were present from 213 Councils, representing a membership of over 18000 in this state alone. The entire membership is now 165,000 in over 1600 Councils and 21 Grand Councils. This order was organized June 23, 1877 with 9 members and by Dec. 1878 had paid $9,000 benefits; in the 18 years of its existence it has paid out to the widows and orphans of deceased brothers over $31,000,000. This immense sum has been collected and distributed without the loss or misappropriation of one penny. The average assessment per member in 1894 was $1.71, the average age of members 39.9 years, and the ratio of expense to benefits paid about 2¼ per cent. Highest number of assessments in one year 16. Assessment No. 1 realized $3,004.68; assessment No. 208 over $272,000.00.

Reading fairly surpassed herself in her hospitality. Nothing that would conduce to the comfort, pleasure and happiness of the delegates was left undone. Between 50 and 60 of the delegates had their wives with them. A committee of Reading ladies, with Mrs. Dr. S. C. Ermentrout at the head, took special care of these visiting ladies during the Sessions of the Grand Council, taking them on excursions to the various points of interest in and about Reading. The Neversink Mountain, Klapperthal Park, the Mt. Penn Gravity Railroad and over the entire Trolley System of the City. On Wednesday evening the ladies, Reception was held at Metropolitan Hall, and address of welcome was delivered by Ex-Mayor James R. Kinney which was responded to by Past Grand Regent J. A. Langfitt of Pittsburg. The music for the occasion being furnished by the celebrated Germania Orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. M. A. Althouse.

On Thursday evening a public meeting was held in the Academy of Music. This immense building was literally packed and the exercises were of so interesting a character that the audience remained in their seats until after 11 o'clock. At this meeting addresses were madeby Col. Chill Hazzard Supreme Regent; W. O. Robson of Boston Supreme Sec'y, Hon. Wm Lorenstein of Richmond Va., and Regent elect Rev. E. H. Leisenring of Chambersburg. The music was again in charge of the Germania Orchestra. Mr. and Mrs. James McCormick of Philadelphia rendered several pleasing and humorous songs, monologues and recitations. The special feature of the music was, perhaps, the marvelous violin playing of Prof. Wittich's three boys, Leon, Carl and Otto, ranging, apparently, in age from six to ten years. At the close the entire audience joined in singing two odes written especially for the occasion, one entitled Fraternity, the other Auld Lang Syne.

HE DECEIVED THE PEOPLE

And is in the Penitentiary for a Year.

At Atlantic Iowa, on May 7, C. M. Ailor, alias "Crip." Ailor, was convicted of deceiving the people by selling a worthless compound, which he represented to be Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was sentenced by Judge Macy to one year at hard labor in the Iowa State Penitentiary. Ailor's methods were those of a traveling fakir. He has been traveling through Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa, making stands of a day or more in each town, and representing himself as an agent under salary from C. I. Hood & Co., and selling his concoction at one dollar or fifty cents per bottle, giving with each sale various other worthless articles. Citizens of Griswold, Iowa, became suspicious and ascertaining from a druggist that Ailor's compound was not Hood's Sarsaparilla, but merely colored water had him arrested. Three indictments were found against him, the jury convicted him after only thirty minutes deliberation, and he was sentenced as above. This incident suggests the wisdom of purchasing only of reputable dealers whom you know. Hood's Sarsaparilla is never sold by pedlers, and such offering it should be at once reported to the authorities, or to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.—*Lowell Morning Citizen.*

The only kind of misery that loves company is the kind we bring on ourselves.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

12-28-1y. K. & Co.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Grand Jury made the following recommendations: That the jail yard walls be cemented, that the ranges in the upper and lower kitchen need repairs, flagging in front of main entrance to jail. We also recommend the moving of the water closet of Court House into the old Grand Jury room, and the extension of the vault of the Register and Recorder's office and furnished with metalic cases. Also recommend the repairing of the roof of veranda in front of Court House, the painting of the Sheriff's office and the removal of the electric light from over pavement in front of Court House.

The following Sheriff's deeds were acknowledged in open Court on Wednesday: To Rebecca Martin for 120 acres of land in Catawissa twp., sold as the property of Wm. J. Martin, consideration $350.

To Michael McDonald for house and lot in Centralia, sold as the property of John Davis. Consideration $350.

To J. H. Vastine for tract of land in Cleveland township, sold as the property of John W. Beach.

The second week of court opened on Monday morning, President Judge Ikeler and Associate Judge Millard on the bench.

Report of sale of real estate of Nehemiah Kitchen, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Estate of Susan Evans, deceased. Petition filed to change terms of sale to cash.

Estate of Thomas Davis, dec'd. Frank Ikeler appointed auditor.

Estate of David Kreisher, dec'd. Rule is granted upon John Mourey, Trustee, &c., to show cause why the sale of the real estate described as tract No. 3 should not be set aside and a re sale of same ordered.

Estate of Margaret Kostenbauder, dec'd. Fred Ikeler appointed auditor.

Commonwealth vs. W. E. John. Charge, f. & b. Plea guilty. On motion of counsel sentence in this case is revoked and permission granted defendant to withdraw plea of guilty and the defendant is discharged and nol. pros. entered, it appearing to the Court that case has been settled and costs paid.

Auditor's report in estate of Thomas Lutz confirmed nisi.

Estate of Alem M. Connelly dec'd, J. L. Evans appointed auditor.

Estate of Joseph Eck, deceased, Fred Ikeler appointed auditor to determine amount of recognizance, counsel fee, collateral inheritance tax, costs and make calculations of amount due the parties legally entitled thereto.

Estate of Richard Thompson, deceased, C. W. Miller appointed auditor.

Mrs. D. W. Kitchen vs. Deering Co. et. al. Case tried, verdict for plaintiff.

August Kline sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, and a fine of $200 and restore the property stolen if not already restored, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of four years. The Sheriff to conduct him there within ten days and be allowed one assistant.

D. F. Weiss, John Neyhard, F. W. Heller, Arthur Creasy, Fred Getz and Peter Billmeyer sworn as jurors in lunacy of Margaret I. Lawton.

James T. Lawton appointed auditor of Greenwood twp. vice A. J. Derr, resigned.

Road in Benton township near Holland McHenry's. Exceptions and petition for review withdrawn and report of viewers in favor confirmed absolutely.

Estate W. K. Shuman, deceased, Geo. M. Tustin appointed auditor.

In re-assigned estate of I. W. McKelvy, C. W. Miller appointed auditor to distribute the balance as per first account of assignee, duly confirmed.

Gidding & Co., the clothiers, are showing a remarkably large and handsome line of men's and young men's clothing at from $8 to 18.00 that should attract the attention of all good dressers. Gidding & Co. are noted for the fine clothing they turn out, in fact for surpassing a great many custom or tailor made goods, for which fancy prices are asked.

CLARK & SON.

3 SPECIALS IN ALL WOOL BLACK CREPONS.

The 50c. grade at 39c. yd.
The 75c. grade at 59c. yd.
The $1.00 grade at 79c. yd.

We consider these the biggest values offered in all wool crepons. Just the dress stuff for a stylish skirt or suit.

White Goods.

The handsomest and choicest lot of white dress goods shown. Take a look at our white goods window, then come inside to the white goods department.

26 *IN. AMERICAN GLORIA UMBRELLA*, 65c.
24 *IN. AT* 50c.

Wash Dress Goods.

The greatest line of these goods we have ever shown. Names too numerous to mention. Come and see the goods and prices.

Summer corsets, 47c.
See the children's waists at 25 and 29c.
20 yards good muslin at $1.00
Ladies' and children's fast black hose, 5c.
Black silk beltings, 25c. yd. up.
Belt buckles, belt pins. Silk hose supporters, with belt, 25c.

Muslin Underwear.

Never before have we shown such a large line. Corset covers 15c. up. Night gowns 49c. up. Drawers 25c. up. Skirts 53c. up. None made better. None better fitting. None lower in price, if as low for equal qualities. Children's drawers, 12c. up.

Ribbons and Laces.

All the newest in these goods. See the lace collars at 50c., 69c. Dresden ribbons 38c., worth 50c.

CLARK & SON.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

MARKET SQUARE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Every lady in the county should see our new dressmaker in picture.

She will show how the dress will look before you purchase. The wash dress goods, the shirt waists and the wrappers are very active nowadays. So they ought to be for the prices have not gone up with "wheat and flour." Don't forget our special sale of capes and jackets at reduced prices will close with Saturday night sales. We have given two weeks for bargains in them. Our display of wash goods were never better, and with the lady dress maker in front attracts buyers. The price of our table oil cloth at 12c. yd. has gone all over the county. June fashion sheets are ready. Call and get one free.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

THREE BOY'S AND A GIRL.

After Giving Birth to Four Children the Mother Died.

Brooklyn, May 12.—There will be a funeral from the home of S. Lowenstein, at No. 267 Washington Street, on Tuesday, and although there are three to be buried one coffin will contain all the bodies. The woman died at noon Saturday after having given birth to four babies. She was a little more than 40 years old and previous to this had been the mother of five children, all of whom are now living, the oldest being 18. They had all been born singly.

Dr. Pulvermacher was called to the household early Saturday and a party of Lowenstein's friends were also there waiting for the announcement of the happy event. It was about 9.30 A. M. when the physician came from Mrs. Lowenstein's room and said that a boy had been born, but that the mother was not doing well. At his request Dr. Henry and Dr. Nicholson were called in consultatton.

Before they arrived word came from the room that there were twins in the family and at 11 A. M. it was announced that there were triplets. At noon one of the physicians came from the room and told Mr. Lowenstein that his wife was failing very fast. The friends that had gathered to congratulate him now found that their mission must be to comfort.

The final word came from the mother's room at 12.30. A fourth child had been born, but the mother herself was dead. The last child was a girl and died in a few minutes. The third boy died in spite of the efforts of the physicians. The first two boys were doing very well to-day and the physicians believe that they will live. Each of the four little ones weighed more than four pounds, their total weight being eighteen and a half pounds.

Florida oranges, which are said to take the lead in that kind of fruit, are greatly missed. The scarcity is due to two cold snaps in Florida last winter, the first one being in December, that froze the oranges, and the second in February, that destroyed thousands of trees. Burrell S. Ives, of this city, who has three orange groves in Florida, says that the loss of 5,000,000 boxes of oranges on the trees and the destruction of groves entailed damages of $6,000,000, of which one-half is borne by growers and the other by transportation companies. He says it will be from three to six years before the orange growing industry of Florida is restored to its normal condition, and he estimates the aggregate loss in various ways, for the period of the recovery, as something enormous.

He Was Put Off.

He may have been a hayseed. He looked it; but way down deep in his eyes the second time you looked you seemed to notice a suspicion of real "sickness" that escaped you at first.

He held a ticket to Tecumseh when he got on the train at Topeka, and he gave it up promptly to the conductor on demand.

When the conductor came through the train after it had left Tecumseh he was surprised to see the same man sitting complacently in the same seat.

"Ticket," said the conductor.

"Haven't got any," said the man.

"Then you'll have to pay," said the conductor.

"Can't do it," said the man.

"Then I'll have to put you off," said the conductor.

"What, right out here in the country?" asked the man.

"Right out here in the country," replied the conductor.

A good many of the other passengers were interested at once and the argument continued. The conductor noticed—he said afterward—that the man kept looking out of the window as he talked and did not seem to be in a hurry. Of course, the train was running all the time.

The farmer finally went down into his pocket and got out his purse. He was not in a hurry about it, and after he had opened it seemed lost in thought.

"Come," said the conductor, "I can't fool with you all day."

"Must pay or get off, eh?" asked the farmer.

"I said that," replied the man with the punch. There was another moment's silence. The farmer took another look out of the window.

"I guess you can put me off," he said.

The train was stopped and the conductor went to the rear platform to see that he got off and stayed off.

"See that white house over there," asked the son of toil.

The conductor could see it easily.

"That's where I work," said the farmer. "This is the nearest the railroad comes to it. I am much obliged to you for letting me off here. I, was afraid I wouldn't be able to keep you interested till we got here. Have a cigar?" and the granger jumped lightly to the ground and was gone.

The train was two minutes behind time before the conductor recovered his breath.

"Well, I'll be —," he said, in an humbled tone, and then he went in and kicked the newsboy.—*Topeka State Journal.*

"Labor and trouble one can always get through alone, but it takes two to be glad."—*Henrik Ibsen.*

Snow fell at Dunkirk, N. Y. on Sunday night.

JESSE POMEROY A MAN.

How the Murderer Spends His Time in Close Confinement.

I have been within ten feet of Jesse Pomeroy! Immured deep in the vast gray walls of Charlestown penitentiary, the strange, warped human being who once bore that name is hidden away from the sight of man forever in a living death, unknown by the coming generation and forgotten by the passing one.

He has a double cell, much larger than the ordinary cell, into which the sunlight streams. His room is neat, and he, himself, is the very personification of neatness. He changes the style of it occassionally to suit himself, and displays as much taste and is as well aware of what is becoming as the most exquisite man of fashion.

"But is he well?" I asked of the one who gave me this information, and one who knows.

"As well as you are," was the reply, "and he looks well." People say a man cannot live without exercise. The only exercise he gets is in his cell, walking up and down, yet no one could possibly be healthier than he is. So far as I know, he has never known a sick day, and he has been a prisoner in absolutely solitary confinement for sixteen years. He is a great reader and student. He speaks three languages. He does not want to work, but prefers his books."

"Does he seem to have any curiosity about the outside world?" I asked.

"Yes, I presume so, although he never asks. He does not ask privileges; no doubt he realizes it would be in vain. The only favor he has asked of Gen. Bridges since he has been warden, was permission to keep the box his holiday things came in. This favor had been granted him once before, and he used the cover to hide a hole he had dug in the wall.

"If he gets a pen-knife or a spoon the probabilities are he will begin to dig. The walls are so thick it is impossible for him to escape, and no doubt he does it to make the prison officials uneasy, more than anything else. He is a remarkably good looking man, a fine looking man, in fact. If you should pass his cell, ignorant of his name, you would comment upon his appearance and select him as a man much above the ordinary."

It is said that either his hearing is supernaturally acute or else he is possessed of some strange sixth sense, enabling him to know things that have transpired before the guards themselves.

One instance of this is related. A couple of years ago the prisoners were all assembled in the chapel waiting the annual announcement of the governor's pardons. Before the convicts' cheers which greeted the lucky ones had died out, Prison Physician McLaughlin had occasion to attend a prisoner located in the same tier as Pomeroy. As the doctor passed Jesse's cell he called to the doctor, saying, "So the governor has pardoned two men," and giving their names. The doctor has never been able to understand how Pomeroy knew of these names.

Not half a dozen people have seen him since he was a boy, and he has seen no woman's face but his mother's since his incarceration.—Boston Post.

A Historical Myth.

There are few of the school boys of several generations preceding the present who do not remember being taught that Gen. Jackson won the battle of New Orleans by throwing up a breastwork of cotton bales and meeting the British assault behind them.

The dramatic account of this was in all the school histories and several others, and the novelty of the affair appealed vividly to the imagination. The cold facts of later history prove this all to have been fiction. Henry Adams, in his history of Madison's administration, describes the battle of New Orleans and mentions no such feature. McMaster, in his latest volume, refers to the story in a note only to say that there were two or three cotton bales used in one place, and they were either set on fire or knocked out at once.

Jackson's line of breastworks was of earth irregularly thrown along its length. The trained sharpshooters of the West did great work as marksmen behind it, and so galled the heavily laden British troops that they had no alternative but to be shot or retreat before the American line.

The school book story used to be that the Americans lost six killed and seven wounded. McMaster places the figures of killed and wounded at seventy. The British, it seems, were not all repulsed according to the popular story. The right line of the American troops was driven in, and the British left advanced a mile in the rear of Jackson on the way to New Orleans.

He was really flanked by this success, but the terrific slaughter he inflicted upon the British in the centre, involving the death of the first and second generals in command, completely dispirited them, and induced the return of that wing of their army that was on the way to the city.—Boston Herald.

Beat Dumas on Remuneration.

Alexander Dumas was much addicted to boasting of the high fees which he received for his articles. "That is pretty fair, no doubt," once said a stranger to him at a party. "How much was the highest fee you ever got?"

"Ten francs a line," replied Dumas.

"Bah! that is nothing," said the other gentleman, "I get about half a million francs a line?"

"Really?" rejoined Dumas, with an incredulous smile at the apparently outrageous piece of brag. "Pray, what are you?"

"A railway conductor."—The Outlook.

No Chance to Lie.

Mrs. Brown—How can you say there is more excuse for an Irishman to drink in this country than in Ireland?

Brown—Because, my dear, over there he can never say he has taken the whiskey for a snake-bite.—Judge.

A New Degree of Affinity.

A.—He is a relation of yours by marriage, I believe?

B.—Yes, he married my girl.—Spassvogel.

Killed by Their Armor.

One of the interesting features of the late Czar's funeral was, as usual, the two men clad in medieval armor, one on horseback and the other on foot.

The mounted knight had his visor open, and his armor was of burnished gold, which glittered in the sun. He symbolized Life.

The other was on foot; his armor was coal-black steel; his visor was closed, and in his hand he bore a drawn two-handed sword, the blade of which was shrouded in crape. He symbolized Death.

The weight of those two suits of armor is so great that, notwithstanding the most gigantic men of the imperial guard being selected to don them, the one on foot who officiated at the obsequies of Emperor Nicholas I. fell dead from exhaustion on reaching the church of St. Peter and Paul, where the imperial mausoleum is situated; while at the funeral of Alexander II. the black knight fainted during the march from the winter palace to the place of interment, and was carried to the hospital, where he died the same night.

A similar fate overtook the black knight at the recent Czar's funeral. It was observed that he could scarcely drag himself along during the latter part of the procession through the capital, and on reaching the fortress he sank unconscious to the ground, and has since died.

Choice Soon Made.

"Can we get anything to eat on the cars, papa?" anxiously inquired the little four-year-old who was getting ready for her first long railroad journey.

"Certainly, Puss," replied her father. "There will be a dining car on the train."

"But we'll get awfully hungry waiting for dinner. Won't there be any breakfast car?"

"You don't understand, dear. We shall get our breakfast in the dining car."

"What'll there be to eat?"

"Well, there will be a bill of fare that will have the names of ever so many kinds of food on it. You can have beefsteak, mutton chops, or fried chicken; baked potatoes, fried potatoes or boiled potatoes; ham and eggs, oatmeal, hot biscuits, Graham bread, raw or cooked fruits, coffee, tea or chocolate. Now with all that before you what would you choose?"

"Cake."—Chicago Tribune.

Bessie Knew.

The other day at the Teachers' Association a class of children, ages from five to nine years, were giving an exercise in phonics. The teacher had received correct answers to descriptions she had given of trees, woods, etc., and, then thought she would describe a brook.

"What do we find running through the woods, moving silently on the ground, with but little noise?" she asked.

For a long time the little ones were quiet, and then a little hand was raised.

"Well, Bessie, what is the answer?" the teacher questioned smilingly.

"Tramps," piped out the little one.—Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

In the Clouds.

"Bourienne," said Napoleon, "I still seem to be interesting to the mortals?"

"You are, sire, you are," returned the faithful secretary.

"Will it last, Bourienne?"

"Oh, I think so—six months anyhow. You'll have to take a back seat then, unless—" (Here the secretary paused).

"Unless what?"

"Unless you should marry Trilby. I think the union of the two fads would keep the interest up for quite a while."—Life.

Responsible Complaint.

"Waiter," said the guest, "I wish you'd ask the proprietors to turn on a little more light. It's so dark in here I can't tell whether I'm eating planked shad or a paper of pins."—Chicago Tribune.

"Trust those who have tried."

Catarrh caused hoarseness and difficulty in speaking. I also to a great extent lost hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

I used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and have received great benefit. I believe it a safe and certain cure. Very pleasant to take.—Wm. Frazer, Rochester, N. Y.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

What Hot Water Will Do.

A prominent physician of New York recently declared that hot water is woman's best friend. It will cure dyspepsia, if taken before breakfast, and will ward off chills, when she comes in from the cold. It will stop a cold, if taken early in the stage. It will relieve a nervous headache, and give instant relief to tired and inflamed eyes. It is most efficacious for sprains and bruises, and will frequently stop the flow of blood from a wound. It is a sovereign remedy for sleeplessness, and, in conclusion, the doctor asserts, "wrinkles flee from it, and blackheads vanish before its constant use."

After Typhoid Fever.

"My wife was sick for several years after she had typhoid fever. Medicine did not help her until she began using Hood's Sarsaparilla. After she began to take it she improved every day and is now perfectly well." Leonard Hartman, Hastings, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Remedy Against Flies.

"I never use window screens," said a wise housekeeper the other day, "because I have a fancy that they shut out all the air in hot weather, and, beside, they serve to keep flies in the house equally as well as to keep them out."

"But I never see a fly in your house," said her friend. "How do you manage it? For my part, I must confess, that screens or no screens, my summer means to me one long battle with the little pests."

"My remedy is a very simple one," said the good housekeeper, "and I learned it years ago from my grandmother, when I used to watch her putting bunches of lavender flowers around to keep the flies away. My method is simpler. I buy five cents worth of oil of lavender and mix it with the same quantity of water. Then I put it in a common glass atomizer and spray it around the rooms wherever the flies are apt to congregate, especially in the dining-room, where I sprinkle it plentifully over the table linen. The odor is especially disagreeable to flies, and they will never venture in its neighborhood, though to most people it has a peculiarly fresh and grateful smell."

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Governor Hastings has vetoed the bill giving a married woman the same right and power as an unmarried woman to sell or otherwise dispose of her real estate and the authority to make and execute any written contract or deed in the same manner and to the same extent as an unmarried person, saving to the husband only his right as tenant by courtesy. The governor says in his veto message that to give married women the uncontrolled power to dispose of or mortgage their real estate is to invite illconsidered and selfish advice from meddlesome and impecunious relatives and to afford new opportunities to the intinerant speculator on the credulity and inexperience of the people. He believes this legislation would not prove beneficial to married women, and on the other hand, is likely to be productive of bad results.

A Queenly Head.

can never rest on a body frail from disease any more than the lovely lily can grow in the sterile soil. When Consumption fastens its hold upon a victim, the whole physical structure commences its decay. At such a period, before the disease is too far advanced, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will arrest and cure it. Send 6 cents in stamps for a Book (160 pages) on Consumption and its cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Once used, Dr. Pierce's Pellets are always in favor. Specific for constipation, piles, biliousness, and headaches.

Its Meaning.

"What do all this stuff about women sufferage mean?" little Danny Grogan, asked, looking up at his paternal parent from the morning paper.

"It means," said Mr. Grogan, "that pretty soon no man will be allowed to vote except the women."—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

Have you ever noticed how your system seems to crave special assistance in the spring? Just the help required is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Printing in Colors.

The prices of colored printing inks have gone down with everything else, and it costs no more to do printing in colors than it does in black. THE COLUMBIAN office is prepared to print in any of the following colors: Black, orange, deep cherry, brown lake, light blue, ultra marine blue, bronze red, violet, dark red, green, jacqueminot, purple, garnet, peacock blue. Printing in more than one color is done at a slight advance for the additional press work. tf.

A Minister's Experience With Heart Disease.

Rev. L. W. Showers, Elderton, Pa.: "For many years my greatest enemy has been organic heart disease. From uneasiness about the heart, with palpitation, it had developed into thumping, fluttering, and choking sensations. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave instant relief. A few bottles have rid me of almost every symptom of heart disease. It is a wonder-worker." Sold by Wm. S. Rishton. 6-15-1y.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MR. NOONAN'S BIG NUGGET.

It is Worth $500 and Was Found in a Heap of Tailings.

Mr. Martin Noonan, a Coeur d'Alene mining man, arrived in this city from Delta, Idaho, the other day, with a $500 gold nugget in his pocket. Mr. Noonan has had nearly forty years' experience as a placer miner and prospector all over the West, and although like the far-famed Reuben Glue, his countenance is ornamented at the lower end by a little bunch of whiskers, there the similitude closes, for, unlike Reuben, Mr. Noonan really knows a thing or two.

Mr. Noonan exhibited his big nugget to several persons. They viewed it with great curiosity, and wondered if it were really possible that so large a sum could represent the value of so small a chunk of quartz and yellow metal. It was about as large, and much resembled in shape a fair-sized Bartlett pear. A quantity of dirty-looking quartz was mixed up with it, and its rounded sides betrayed its origin in a bed of gravel.

"There's too much quartz in it to be worth so much," said a bystander.

"You can tell nothing by the looks of a nugget how much it is worth," said another bystander, who looked like a miner himself. "You can only tell by hefting it, you see, and, judging by the apparent weight of this, it is worth fully $500."

"It weighs just 27½ ounces," said Mr. Noonan, "and what quartz there is in it won't weigh much. It was rather odd how this here nugget came to be found. It lay in a heap of coarse tailings for five years before some one happened to pick it up. You see, it was forked out of the sluice box along with other rocks usually forked out to keep the box from being obstructed. The man that forked it out probably didn't notice its extra weight, or it would have been found much sooner."

"How often can a man pick up stones like this in the Coeur d'Alene country?"

"Well, I don't know. It isn't exactly like digging potatoes in the Snake River Valley. I have been looking for nuggets of all sizes for thirty-seven years, and this is a good deal the biggest I have found. This one came from Trail Gulch, near Delta, Idaho, and I have worked around that camp eleven years without seeing any others like this."—Morning Oregonian.

Social Gradations.

"Please, mum, the lady what washes the steps for that woman which lives opposite ses as how you wants a girl."

Not Raided by Bradstreet.

An agent of the Whiskey Trust, who has been in Chicago several weeks pending reorganization proceedings in court, brings a good story from New York. It is the story of a frugal German of the type who keep small saloons in the district where sanded floors and plain bars abound. His name was Jacob Miller, and, not unlike many of his countrymen after being in New York four or five years, had managed not only to keep a horde of children well dressed and in school, but to accumulate a small sum of money. He feared thieves would find his little hoard, which he kept snugly stowed away in a stocking in the bottom of his emigrant trunk, and so he determined to open a bank account. Pushing his way through the heavy swinging doors of a banking house one morning he shuffled up to the first window and said:

"I want to open me a little bank account here."

"Second window to the right," was the laconic reply.

Approaching the cashier's desk he repeated his desires.

"Your name, please," said the cashier.

"My name is Yacob Meeler."

"What is your business?"

"Vell, I keeps me a little restaurant."

"Do you do much business?"

"Vell, I sells a few meals, vonce in a while a drink or two, and I keeps me a few rooms up stairs."

"Do you intend keeping a large balance on deposit?"

"Vell, I don't know about dot. You see I makes me a leedle money, and all I vants is a place to keep id."

"Let me see," continued the cashier turning to Bradstreet's book of commercial ratings and runnings his finger up and down the names commencing with M. "I do not find the name Jacob Miller here. Were you ever rated by Bradstreet?"

"Rai-ded, did you say? Vell, no. I vas I never raided by Bradstreet, but I vas two times already raided by Parkhurst."—Chicago Daily Tribune.

His Story Outdoes Munchausen.

While storming the first line of forts at Port Arthur a soldier belonging to the Twenty-fourth Regiment raised his rifle to fire at an unusually conspicuous Chinaman.

Just as he was about to fire a bullet from the enemy's side came whizzing on, and, marvelous to relate, entered the barrel of his own gun as smoothly and neatly as if the muzzles had been placed mouth to mouth.

Of course, there was an explosion, and the soldier's place was shattered to the stock, but without his receiving any injuries whatever. A fractional variation to the right or left would have caused the hostile bullet to enter his head or face, so that his escape was nothing short of miraculous.

He preserved the stock of the now useless weapon, and afterward exhibited it to his colonel, who permitted him to keep it as a memento of his narrow escape. It is probably the first instance of the kind on record since Baron Munchausen's day.—Japan Mail

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Increases strength and flesh.
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Will give the pale and puny the rosy cheeks of youth.
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Makes strong men and women of weaklings.

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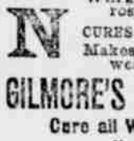

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THE WORLD OF FASHION.

THE DEMAND IS NOW FOR LIGHT AND COOL GOODS.

A Notable Spring Costume—The French Challis—Two Imported Models—Flower and Lace Fichus—A Smart Little Coat—Pretty Old Fashion Revived.

The season has at last arrived when the demand for something light and cool is paramount in the world of fashion. The favorite materials are the transparent lawns and dimities, delicately tinted ginghams, batistes, linens, etc. Blue, brown and green are the colors in vogue for spring and summer travelling gowns, and these appear in plain materials, as well as in checks, tweed and cheviot mixtures.

I liked very much the effect of a spring gown I saw a few days ago, which was worn by one of the leaders of fashion, who studies simplicity

A Spring Costume.

as well as style. The costume was of fancy taffeta crepe, the skirt gathered instead of pleated, and not excessively full. It was turned up at the foot with green velvet, and a strip was placed directly in front and finished at the foot with a butterfly bow. Set on the plain waist was a sort of plastron bodice, cut slightly full in the shoulders, and bound with blue velvet, a stripe running down the centre. The sleeves were very full above the elbow, and had pointed jockeys.

The beautiful French challis are brought out in many of the lovely designs popular in taffeta, Pompadour silks and the small-patterned satin brocades of the past winter. There are besides these tiny but brilliantly colored palms and leaves in Persian colors strewn over pure white challi grounds, also Empire garlands, chintz and chine patterns and richly shaded foliage sprays in tints of olive, old rose, green and gold. These last-mentioned patterns form really elegant toilets made up in prevailing modes with accessories of handsome velvet. The domestic challis are very pretty and appropriate fabrics for easy gowns, morning wrappers, and breakfast dresses. The new sheer French and Venetian goods shown this week at a noted importing house are like the finest silk in texture, and may well be classed among the luxurious fancies of the season.

Elaborateness and costliness distinguished many of the imported models this spring. Two French gowns, sketched by M. Mars, are shown in the accompanying cut. The first has a perfectly plain skirt of dark blue woolen stuff, and a bodice of pale blue brocatelle, bordered with darker blue silk, and arranged in combination with a darker blue and white checked taffeta. The Louis XVI. hat is of black coarse straw, with cherry-colored pompadour, ribbons and large daisies. The other is a very pretty costume, and has a plain skirt of striped eolienne, in pale shades of green and golden brown and a coat of darker brown cloth with a knotted scarf of white silk gauze. The hat is a bergere shape in Tuscan straw, with pale green feathers.

Graceful flower and lace fichus are among the floral novelties to be noted in evening and bridesmaids' dresses. On a limited scale these have been used for some time, roses and other blossoms peeping from beneath the full pleated ruches or rosettes of chiffon neckbands, or bordering the edges of a bertha or collarette. They now attain greater dimensions, covering the shoulders and coming down over the chest in a gentle curve, often falling below the waist in graceful trailing clusters, which narrow to a single spray or half-open bud. A very lovely model for a bridesmaid's gown shows a cream-colored silk chiffon dotted with small pink silk flowers. This is made up unlined over a close-fitting princesse slip, flaring from the knees downward, the bodice part cut low in the neck. The chiffon waist is cut in a deep V front and back; and added to this charming toilette is a Marie Antoinette fichu formed of Venice lace, trails of valley lilies, and half-open roses. These dainty accessories are repeated in black lace and black or mauve violets. A handsome fichu of any description has often an imposing effect, and is in many cases a marked improvement to the wearer, especially if her shoulders have seen better days.

Two French Costumes.

An exceedingly smart little coat is in the Henry IV. style, with huge sleeves of glace velvet in a lovely shade of golden tan. The tight-fitting cuirass bodice is covered with handsome guipure in a paler shade of tan, and cut with full short basques which set away from the figure very smartly. Straps and rosettes of satin ribbon trim the front of the jacket, while at the neck there is a ruffle of cream chiffon with satin rosettes. The sleeves are turned back at the elbows with wide cuffs very quaintly shaped and trimmed on the shoulders with epaulettes of narrow velvet straps.

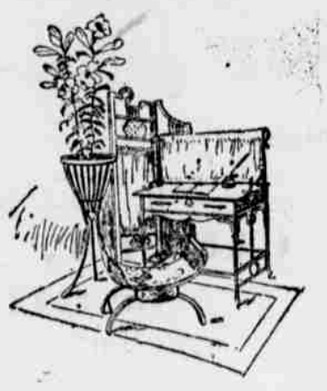
A pretty old fashion just revived is that of wearing dainty turned-over collars and wristlets of fine white muslin, lawn and linen with one's dark woollen or silk house gowns in the morning or afternoon. These should be stitched by hand, and may be decorated in a variety of ways with infinitesimal tucks, delicate insertion and the finest lace edging.

The Eton jacket is to be revived, and will be worn to the bottom of the waistline at the back, and the fronts slightly pointed below. A round waist is worn with this, or the separate Fedora or plastron. These waists are, of course, sleeveless, and have a plain back of lining, with the full front of silk embroidered muslin, crepe linen, pique, cashmere, or any other appropriate material.

A Cup of Coffee.

To make a cup of good coffee, an especial art is requisite. Many women who pride themselves, and justly, upon their skill, fail here. For early risers and those who require an early breakfast, there is a mode of making coffee so generally practiced as to be almost universal in this country, and that is simply to boil the ground coffee for a few minutes and then either settle the grounds with cold water or give them time to settle gradually. This mode can be greatly improved by corking the spout with a cork, cloth or a paper thus preventing the escape of the steam, which arises from the boiling coffee. By the escape of the steam we lose much of the aromatic flavor that renders coffee so palatable. Let those who cook coffee after this method try this plan, and they will find a vast improvement. An eminent chemist recommends the following as a favorite way of making this now universal beverage: Three-fourths of the coffee should be boiled, and the remaining fourth infused, after which the whole should be mixed. By this means both the strength and flavor are increased. To preserve the flavor of good coffee it should be wet with the syrup of sugar; in this way the volatile parts of the coffee are prevented from escaping. As heretofore said, coffee, after being roasted, should be kept excluded from the air and kept in a dry place if not used at once, as it absorbs moisture from the atmosphere and gradually loses its flavor.

Writink Desk in a Cosy Corner.



Men, Women and Progress.

St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, has hit the nail on the head in an after-dinner speech. Speaking to the alumnae of the women's law class of the University of the City of New York, he said: "The women who should be indispensable to men are the women to whom men are not indispensable."

There is food for reflection in this pithy sentence. The obsolete "girl of the period," as she was called in her time, cared nothing for the elevation of her sex. What she was after was a man. She thought of men, she talked of men, she flirted with men; without men, or a man, she was silent and self-absorbed and dull.

The girl who depneds upon the sterner sex for her only social pleasures is becoming more and more rare, and is almost wholly confined in these days to the rural districts. The woman who takes satisfaction in the companionship of other women is a higher order of creature than her predecessor. She is certainly much more indispensable to man than the old-fashioned flirt.

BEAUTY THOUGHTS.

Rubber gloves are useful in all gardening work among the flowers, or any rough work about the home.

Opinions may differ as to the standard of beauty, yet it is an indisputable fact that it has a powerful influence and recognized value.

It should be remembered that beauty of form or skin which is preserved at the expense of duties shirked, or selfish indulgence allowed, is neither potent nor entrancing.

An excellent pomade for the hands that is easily prepared is made from four parts of pure olive oil, three parts of pure beeswax, and two parts of gum camphor. Melt and stir till well mixed. If it is desirable to have it softer use less beeswax.

Who of us does not see more beauty in the brown, toil-hardened hands of a self-sacrificing mother than in the white, dainty, supple, perfumed hand of a woman to whom self has been idol, and who would not soil that same pink palm to do a kindness or bestow a charity?

While it is wrong to shirk duties in order to preserve a shapely hand or a fine skin, we should, while at work, use means for their preservation. A hand that is smooth, limber and cool will not only be a greater satisfaction to the owner, but will be more capable of fine work and skillful execution than one that does not receive the proper care.

GUYING THE GUYER

It Appears That the Girls Got Rather the Better of Him.

There was once a Harvard student that had a sister at Bryn Mawr, the girls' college near Philadelphia. The young man was unwise; he wrote her letters, poking fun at the college, and she read them to her classmates. They determined to inflict punishment by "guying" him, a method of torturing in which girls are experts. A Chicago paper describes the subsequent proceedings:

The sister, who was one of the conspirators, invited her brother to visit the college. He came, sent in his card, and was ushered into a large reception room, where he waited for half an hour, during which 14 girls came in and looked at him. They came in pairs.

A pair would turn the corner of the room, and on seeing him, start and say "O!" in a surprised way, after which they would look him over very carefully and say "O!" again, but in so queer a tone that the Harvard man found himself wishing that he hadn't come.

This ordeal being over, his sister came in and took him to her sitting-room.

"I've invited some of the girls to meet you," said she. "If any of them should come in while I'm gone, you entertain them. I'm going over to Denbigh for a minute."

Scarcely had she left the room when a dozen girls came trooping in. The Harvard man arose, but they took no notice of him at first. After distributing themselves picturesquely in groups they fastened their eyes on him, and one of them began:

"Rather a nice looking fellow, isn't he?"

"Yes," said another, "rather; but his nose is too big. He doesn't look a bit like Edna."

"Poor fellow! Isn't it too bad he's so deaf?"

"O, well, it serves to make him quiet. Most Harvard men talk too much."

"Freshman, isn't he?"

"I believe so. He looks young."

During this conversation the subject of it had turned more colors than a prism exhibits. Presently one of the girls marched up close to him and yelled in stenorian tones: "How do you like Bryn Mawr?"

"B-b-beg your pardon," stuttered the visitor, finding his voice. "It's a m-mistake, you know. I'm not deaf. You've got the wrong man. I can hear perfectly well, really."

"We are delighted to hear it," proclaimed the girls, in measured chorus. Then they all came forward and shook hands with the youth, solemnly congratulating him on his excellent hearing, but his face was too much for them, and the continuation of the farce was spoiled by a gale of laughter, in which the victim finally joined.

Thereafter, in his letters to his sister, he never again referred to Bryn Mawr as a "hothouse for the forcing of incipient blue-stockings."

Well Paid for a Flogging.

Here is an interesting story from the Chilean Times: John James Mago, a quiet, middle-aged man, has had a career as romantic as that of Monte Cristo. Mago is now a Guatemalan millionaire, who lives nine months of the year in Paris. Twenty years ago he was a poor English collector of insects in Guatemala, and also acted as the British Vice Consul at San Jose.

One day Commandante Gonzales ordered Mago to appear before him. Mago sent word that he would come in a short time. This incensed the commandante, and he sent a file of soldiers after Mago, and, when the insect collector appeared, he ordered seventy-five lashes to be laid upon his bare back. This was done very thoroughly, and, when it was finished, Gonzalez shouted:

"Give him twenty-five more for luck."

When Mago recovered, which was only after careful nursing, as his back was badly cut up, he made a formal complaint to the British Government. The result was that Guatemala was ordered to punish Gonzalez, and to pay Mago $500 (£100) for every lash he had received. In default of this English cruisers would shell San Jose and other coast cities.

Guatemala readily punished Gonzalez, but tried hard to evade paying $50,000 to Mago. The British, however, were inexorable, and the poor collector was made a comparatively rich man in one day. As he had more coin than anyone in the country at that time, President Barrios went into partnership with him.

Mago became one of the largest coffee planters, and also secured the contract for building docks in the ports. No one can land or leave one of these docks without paying toll to Mago, while he also levies a tax on all freight. He also owns valuable mines and tracts of timbers. His fortune is estimated at £1,000,000, all due to 100 lashes on his back.

THE WOMAN OF THE PERIOD.

When women don't know what etiquette would demand they kiss each other.—Atchison Globe.

A gold thimble is as good as any for a girl who cannot darn her own stockings.—New Orleans Picayune.

We are patiently waiting for the new woman to tackle the old servant girl question.—Washington Post.

The ladies have organized a good-government club. The ladies ought to be experts in good government, especially the married ladies.—Baltimore American.

The coming woman may solve all the intricate political problems, but no man will ever be able to understand the philosophy of spring house-cleaning.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

After the Opera.

She—That tenor was positively painful, wasn't he?

He—Not more so than the tenner I gave up for the seats.—Detroit Free Press.

They're Very Useful.

Chicago is always bragging about her "skyscrapers," but any one who has been in that city knows that Chicago's sky badly needs scraping.—New York Press.

A SYRACUSE LADY.

Suffered from Heart Trouble, Liver Complaint and Rheumatism, and was cured.

From Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald.

The efficacy of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was substantially proven—in the case of Mrs. C. S. Abell, of this city.

Mrs. Abell, lives at No. 114 Roberts avenue, where she was seen by a reporter. She talked freely of her case and said: "For a number of years I have been troubled with liver complaint and rheumatism that made me almost helpless. I became so ill I could scarcely walk the floor. One of our home physicians informed me that I had heart trouble and began treating me for that. His treatment did no good. One day I read of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy which I purchased, and began taking, and improved greatly. I have now taken six bottles, and was never so well in my life. I can say nothing but kind words for Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, to which I owe so much. I know of another case in which Favorite Remedy restored to health a friend, who was thought incurable."

Mrs. Abell also said she would be glad to describe her case to any sufferer. The family are quite as profuse in their praise of Favorite Remedy as Mrs. Abell herself.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is a never failing specific in diseases of the skin and blood. It restores the disordered liver to a healthy condition and corrects constipation. It is a certain cure for the diseases peculiar to women. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, erysipelas, nervousness, loss of sleep, or that worn out feeling. In cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, gravel, diabetes and bladder troubles, it has cured where all else failed. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is sold by all dealers in medicine at $1 bottle, or six bottles for $5. 2t.

Drug envelopes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 manilla, white or colored, coin envelopes, and shipping tags, with or without strings, always in stock at this office. tf.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of May A. D. 1895, by William A. Marrr, Samuel H. Kaercher, Edwin C. Price, E. P. Hunter, Edward Silliman, and others, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "Schuylkill Telephone Company," the character and object of which is the constructing, maintaining and leasing lines of telegraph for private use of individuals, firms, corporations, municipal or otherwise for general business, and for the transaction of any business in which electricity over or through wires may be applied to any useful purpose in the counties of Schuylkill, Columbia and Northumberland, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

C. M. CLEMENT, Solicitor.

5-2-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Jacob Andes, late of Hemlock township, deceased, will expose to public sale upon the premises in said Hemlock township, upon

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1895,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate: Beginning at a pine knot and running thence by lands of John Hample, south one-half degree west 45 and three-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Reuben B. Winterstein, south 78 degrees east 113 and six-tenths perches to a stone, thence by lands of Geo. Hartman north to the big road, thence by said road westwardly to the line of Geo. Hartman, thence by land of said Hartman north 88 and one-half degrees west to place of beginning, containing

38 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, upon which is erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

barn, etc.

TERMS OF SALE:—$50.00 down, $100 August 1, 1895, and balance Jan. 1, 1896.

CHRISMAN, Atty. JOHN ANDES, Administrator.

4-26-3t.

THE HARDWARE DEALER

A MAGAZINE brim full of practical ideas from hardware men. The cream of 1,000 brains. 116 pages. Only $1.00 a year. Sample copy free. D. T. MALLETT, Pub., 78 Reade St., New York. 4-19-4t.

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on Iram Derr's land, near A. J. Derr's store, Jackson township, Pa.

Shingles, Plastering Lath, Hemlock and Pine cut to bills.

We have saw mills on this tract running daily, and have there on hand and can cut timber &c. at any time.

Shingles, No 1, all 5 and 6 in. selected,	$1.50 M
" No 1, all 5 and 6 in. best pine,	$2.50 M
Plastering lath, 4 ft. long,	$1.50 M
" " 3 ft long,	$1.25 M
Hemlock, common sizes,	$8.00 M

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These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

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First class accommodations for regular and transient boarders. Good stable atached.

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That's the position we maintain in the shoe trade. Our shoes are of the best makes, newest styles, all widths, and sold at prices within the reach of all. A fair trial will convince you that our's is the place at which to buy your shoes.

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Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 19 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business worth $1200 to $1500 per year at Willow Grove.

Dwellings in Espy, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store Stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County, A water power planing mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place, by M. P. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA. tf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SITUATION WANTED as clerk in store or some good business. Kind of work am not particular. Am genteel and wide awake. Address THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa. 5-22-tf.

CHICKERING PIANO FOR SALE.—In fine condition, price reasonable, terms easy. Inquire at this office or address Lock Box A., Bloomsburg, Pa. tf.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS FOR JUSTICES and CONSTABLES at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES FEE BILL.—Justices and constables can procure copies of fee bill under the act of 1845, at THE COLUMBIAN office. It is printed in pamphlet form, and is very convenient for reference. It also contains the act of 1889 concerning the destruction of wolves, wildcats, foxes and minks. They will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 20 cents in stamps. tf.

GOOD OPENING

For active lady or gentleman acquainted with neighborhood. Compensation from $40 to $150 monthly. Work outlined. Only energetic party, ambitious to succeed, need apply. No capital required. Address, with reference, state age and whether married or single, Globe Bible Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa. 5-8-3t.

Sales.

MAY 22.—John Andes, administrator of Jacob Andes, dec'd., will sell on the premises in Hemlock twp. at 2 o'clock, valuable real estate, consisting of 38 acres of land, frame dwelling house, barn, etc. See advertisement.

For Rent.

A new building with a coach shop and blacksmith shop combined, in Orangeville. Inquire of David C. Gray, Orangeville. Terms reasonable. 4 26-4t.

Shad and all kind of fresh fish at C. B. Chrisman's daily. 3 29 tf.

Boarding

And furnished rooms to rent on Main street. Steam, gas, hot and cold water and bath. Apply to Mrs. M. M. Phillips, at Phillips' Cafe. tf

A lot of new judgment exemption notes, with attorney's commission, and waiving everything, just printed at this office. Sold single, or in books of 25 and 50. tf.

Stock Certificates.

Corporations desiring stock certificates, are invited to call and see samples of lithograph work at THE COLUMBIAN office. Workmanship and prices are guaranteed to compare favorably with city printing. tf.

Poultry Notes.

No food will make hens lay like a liberal supply of wheat in some shape, and a regular ration of green cut bone.

Remember that milk in any form is good for laying hens. It contains all the elements of egg food, in almost the proper proportions.

We want our farmers to keep more poultry and we want to hear from those who are taking good care of their fowls. Let us have your experience.

If the fowls have a free run, give them a light feed of grain in the morning and a full feed at night, and they will find the extras during the day.

Sometimes hens are found dead under the perches, while seemingly fat and in good condition. Often the trouble is that they are too fat and die of apoplexy.

Every one who keeps hens knows of one or two or more which are persistent layers. These should be bred from as they will transmit their good qualities to their progeny.

Don't fail to plant some sunflowers this spring, for sunflower seeds are the best single grain for laying hens that can be given them, and it is surprising what a quantity can be grown in odd corners.—*Ex.*

"If you want to be miserable, think about yourself, what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, and what they think of you."—*Charles Kingsley.*

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

Interesting Items From Various Points in the County, Reported by Our Staff of Correspondents.

EAST BENTON.

Last Saturday afternoon and night the ground was thoroughly soaked with rain. This locality was suffering from a drought that was prevailing from the excessive heat. The thermometer registered 90 for a succession of days.

Still the legislative thought lingers on more offices and higher salaries despite the protests of the people. It would appear that we have a legislative oligarchy instead of a republican form of government.

Benton borough is independent and happy—pardon us of the thought, for we did not say it,—and *saucy*. No, neither did we mean it. The generosity of that people was truly manifested in the settlement and division of borough and township affairs week before last. An amicable adjustment was effected by the township and borough officers, of which both feel justly proud. The best of feeling prevailed and all seemed determined to do the right thing. Neither wished to take advantage of the other. Now then, borough people, we wish you the best of success in your new enterprise, as we have "acknowledged your independence."

Mrs. Sallie Ashelman spent a few days visiting friends at Nanticoke. Dr. Hally Wenner and Martin Savage were the friends called upon. The latter is in the employ of the P. R. R. Co., and is toll gate keeper at the east end of Nanticoke bridge.

John Barrett of Cambra planted his corn on the first and second of May. But there is such a thing as out of season at both ends of the season.

In a busy season there is such a thing as a dearth of news. Even the scandal mongers havn't time to ply their vocation.

Division of a Fraction.

Editor COLUMBIAN.

Dear Sir: There appears to be a difference of opinion in regard to the division of fractions methodically.

Some weeks ago X said, "To say that 1 is contained in $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ times is as meaningless as it would be to say 2 is contained in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ times." In a later issue X. Y. Z. said, "For instance divide one by two—In my opinion the answer would be 2 is contained in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ times &c." The question of division of fractions has not been considered concretely in these articles. X. Y. Z. said last week, "the ground work of division is to make a thing smaller, and in all questions of this kind value is not taken into consideration." Now I ask X. Y. Z. In the division of $\frac{3}{4}$, by $\frac{3}{4}$, *why* is the quotient larger than either the divisor or dividend? It is not a question of dollars and cents, nor of gallons and casks. Please stick to the text. A. B.

The trouble with us nowadays is, that we do not lead natural lives. The feminine portion of our society is especially culpable in this way. It is really a wonder that women are as healthy as they are. Very few women get any outdoor exercise. Very many get no exercise at all. Modes of dressing interfere with the proper muscular action and with the circulation of the blood. All the hygienic laws are broken. It is little wonder that nine women in ten are troubled with some derangement or irregularity in the action of the organs distinctly feminine. Neglect and wrong living will show themselves first in the most delicate organs of the whole body. With such weakness and sickness so prevalent, it is to be expected that the bearing of children would be fraught with dread and danger. It should not be so, of course. Nature never meant it to be so. The performance of the highest function of which a woman is capable should not be accompanied by pain. If perfectly natural living were the rule, it would not be so. As lives are lived, something else must be done. A remedy must be found. For over thirty years, Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. During that time he has treated thousands of women. He has found in his "Favorite Prescription" a never-failing specific for female complaints. It strengthens the whole body and when taken during gestation, shortens the period of labor and makes childbirth well-nigh painless. It also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child.

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They'll stand right by you day in and day out, and they are all marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth—that is the kind marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The wearer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

Ask your dealer first, and take nothing that has not above trade mark, if you desire perfect satisfaction. All others are imitations absolutely.

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. Give your size and say whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-429 Broadway, NEW YORK.

CROP PROSPECTS MUCH IMPROVED.

DUN'S REVIEW OF THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUSINESS IS REVIVING.

NEW YORK, May 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s *Weekly Review of Trade* to-morrow will say:

The event of the week is the demoralization of foreign exchange, caused by enormous sales of bonds abroad. Besides a sale of $10,000,000 Manhattan and other railroad bonds through the syndicate, large purchases on foreign account have been recorded for some weeks, so that the aggregate probably exceeds $50,000,000 since the sale of the government's. Safety for the summer means much for all business, and the syndicate deems it so fully assured that it distributes 40 per cent. of the money advanced by the associates, which release a large amount to stimulate operations in securities and products. Crop prospects also have greatly improved and this is of still higher importance, as it will do much to determine the character and volume of all business after summer uncertainties are over. In addition business is reviving, though the gain in great industries is retarded by many strikes. The volume of business represented by exchanges for the first full week of May is 27.2 per cent larger than last year, and only 17.2 per cent less than in 1893, but bond and speculative operations have so swelled transactions here that the gain of 14 per cent over last year outside New York is for the moment a closer indication of general business revival. Railroad earnings are also better for the last week of April, exceeding last year's by 10.8 per cent, and the loss by the month compared with 1893 is only 11.7 per cent.

The successful bond transactions caused flames of speculation which had been dying out to blaze up fiercely. Stocks have risen an average of $1.75 for railroads and 52 cents for trusts, and an easier money and safety for the summer seem assured, with ground to hope for good crops and larger earnings, the rise being on a more substantial basis than before.

The output of iron still exceeds the consumption, but has fallen 1,578 tons weekly in April, to 156,554 May 1. Bessemer pig has been raised to $10.90 at Pittsburg, and the general demand for finished products does not equal the recent output, but is distinctly increasing, bars and sheets selling more largely, though structural specifications are disappointingly slow. The most noteworthy gain is in orders for steel rails, 30,000 tons for the Pennsylvania and 50,000 for a Western road.

The failures this week have been 227 in the United States, against 206 last year, and thirty four in Canada, against forty two last year.

Ex-judge John W. Wescott of Camden, N. J., was assaulted in his office last Saturday morning by a man named Milliette. The latter claimed that Wescott had insulted his daughter whom he had sent to collect a small bill, by ordering her out of his office. He returned with his daughter and demanded an apology which Wescott refused on the ground that he had said nothing requiring an apology. Willieth then struck him with a heavy cane in the face.

Judge Wescott tried the case of Burrell against the P. & R. railroad here a few years ago, as one of the counsel for the plaintiff. He was also the counsel for the negro Lingo, which attracted much attention in Camden.

Better Times In Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburg *Times*, which is too emphatically a Republican paper to be suspected of any desire to glorify a Democratic administration even by inference, has been taking a business census of twenty six counties in Western Pennsylvania just to see how the business condition in that section compares with last year. The counties included are Allegheny, Armstrong, Bedford, Blair, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Huntingdon, Indiana Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer, McKean, Mifflin, Potter, Somerset, Venango, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland, and the chief industries agriculture, coal, oil, tanning, lumber, iron, steel, machinery and general merchandise.

With the exception of Cameron, which is a lumber county with its lumber exhausted, all the counties and nearly all industries in these counties report greatly increased business activity. The coal and coke plants of Fayette and Westmoreland, the furnaces and rolling mills of Allegheny, Armstrong and Cambria, the oil wells of McKean, Warren, Forest, Venango, Clarion, Butler, Allegheny and Washington, the lumber and tannery interests of a dozen counties and the farming interests of all the twenty six, report increased activity and a hopeful outlook for the future.

Coming down to particulars, all who want work are finding employment and the wages in many establishments have been advanced. Those who are idle are those who choose idleness or the inefficient who always find it difficult to secure employment because of their inefficiency. Better than the acual resumption of business where idleness recently prevailed is the hopeful spirit which pervades the public mind in this section, which comprises more than one-third of the State. There is a general belief that the end of hard times has been reached, and people are going about their business with a confidence which is in itself the best assurance of prosperous times.

If this condition of reviving prosperity were confined to the counties named it would be a sufficient cause for congratulation and rejoicing. There is good reason to believe, however, that the conditions reported in the counties canvassed by the Pittsburg *Times* are general and that a canvass of all sections of the country would reveal the same general tendency. The newspapers of other States that will take the trouble to make a canvass similar to that made of the twenty-six counties of Western Pennsylvania will be almost certain to chronicle a similar state of affairs. Business is on the upward trend every where and the day of the croaker is over.—*Times.*

The following letters are advertised May 14th, 1895. Mrs. William Ferther, Mr. William Holder, Miss Clara Klinger, Geo. E. Trout, Miss Maggie Thomas, Miss Mazie Yost, Cards. Mrs. C. H. Wills. Will be sent to the dead letter office May, 28, 1895.

JAMES H. MERCER, P. M.

The world has a habit of calling those great who succeed in bringing the most misery and bloodshed about.

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THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Pain in the Back,
joints or hips, sediment in urine like brick-dust frequent calls or retention, rheumatism.

Kidney Complaint,
Diabetes, dropsy, scanty or high colored urine.

Urinary Troubles,
Stinging sensations when voiding, distress pressure in the parts, urethral irritation, stricture.

Disordered Liver,
Bloat or dark circles under the eyes, tongue coated, constipation, yellowish eyeballs.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

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"Invalids' Guide to Health" free. Consultation free.

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is one of the very common ailments of mankind. It is usually the result of hard work or over exertion, and is oftentimes the legacy of fevers or severe attacks of sickness which leave the abdominal muscles in a weakened condition allowing the protrusion of bowel. It is

NO DISGRACE

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is now ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN in ninety out of a hundred cases where the rupture can be returned. I give a written guarantee to cure or no pay. No knife, no inconvenience, no operation, no detention from business and no truss to annoy you afterwards. One visit to my office weekly for from four to eight weeks is usually sufficient for the worst cases.

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